JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,876—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th Mar.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5587	W. Wheler	24th "
CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May,
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains,	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,230	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Kamsberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains,	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	3,044	10th April, 1900,
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona.	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th Mar. 1900

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA. Old Court House Street

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about, 17th March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 17th March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 14th March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900,
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY: MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

WINES & SPIRITS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SELECTIONS

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THEIR VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF PRODUCE.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

Send for New Monthly Price List, Now Ready.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cavil Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c. &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS. WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	12	0	PEKOE ..... "	0	11
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	4	0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0	13

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST 3 NIGHTS.
A GREAT PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
TO-MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1900.
Grand Complimentry Benefit Tendered to
MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE.
under the patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
and in the presence of
LADY NORTHCOTE,
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL BASANQUET,
SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, CHIEF JUSTICE
AND
MEMBERS OF THE FANCY FETE COMMITTEE.
A choice Programme will be selected for this occasion.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 17th,
POSITIVELY
THE LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE.
A Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus.
Every Child entering the Circus will receive a number entitling him to
A CHANCE OF WINNING ONE OF THE WATCHES.
REMEMBER SATURDAY, MARCH 17th,
POSITIVELY THE LAST 2 SHOWS OF THE CIRCUS IN BOMBAY.
BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS,
WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
BOXES AND DRESS CIRCLE CHAIRS.
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "INDUS," from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.
C. RUINAT,
Agent.
Bombay, 14th March, 1900.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB RACES.
JACKAL HILL, ANDHERI.
WEDNESDAY, 21st MARCH, 1900.
THE ENTRIES for ALL RACES will CLOSE, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock. Ponies for measurement must be sent to Messrs. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Byculla, on MONDAY, 19th, at 7 A.M. The SPECIAL TRAIN will leave COLABA STATION at 3-30 P.M., (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, 21st, calling at Church Gate, 3-35; Grant Road, 3-43; Bandra, 3-59.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS IN WEEK-DAY LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE.
ON and from THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1900, and until further notice, the Local trais leaving COLABA for BANDRA at 19 o'clock will leave at 19-50 or 10 minutes earlier.
On and from the same date a SPECIAL SEMI-FAST TRAIN will leave COLABA for BANDRA at19-15, stopping at all stations up to and including GRANT ROAD and at DADAR.
For particulars of timings, please refer to Notices exhibited at stations.
C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th March, 1900.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR the SALE of an EPOCH making American Novelty that can easily be sold everywhere. The article is universally introduced throughout America and finds a ready sale also in Germany. Apply to "H 61375," care of HASENSTEIN and OGGLER, A. G. Frankfort on the Main, Germany.

FANCY FETE.
WILL all THOSE who owe money to or who have claims upon the FUNDS of the FANCY FETE kindly communicate with the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. G. H. McCAUSLAND, (Grindlay Groom and Co.) not later than MONDAY, 19th instant, as it is very desirable that the nett proceeds of the Fete should be handed over to the distributing centres with the least possible delay.
Will all those who were good enough to LEND ARTICLES to the FETE and who have either not received them back complete, or who have taken away by mistake any articles which they find on examination not to be their own please communicate without delay with Mr. MARSHALL REID, care of Wallace and Co., Fort.

FANCY FETE.
WITH REFERENCE to the BENEFIT Performance at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS on FRIDAY evening under the patronage of the Patrons and General Committee of the Fancy Fete, a certain number of Boxes holding 6 (Price Rs. 30) are being temporarily reserved for the Committee and their parties.
Will those requiring Boxes or seats in the Boxes please apply at once at the Circus.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.
and
In the matter of the ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL has FIXED THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 A.M., in Chambers, to consider the question of confirming the sale of the abovenamed Company's properties.—Dated the 14th day of March, 1900.
CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for the official Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, 1882.
and
In the matter of the AHMEDABAD ADVANCE Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld., (in liquidation).
C. A. TURNER, Official Liquidator,
NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, an application will be made on behalf of the Official Liquidator to the Sitting Judge in Chambers for confirmation of the sale made by the Official Liquidator to Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata of the Mill buildings, machinery, moveable property and effects of the abovenamed Company situate at Ahmedabad at the AUCTION SALE thereof held in Bombay on the 13th instant. Any creditor or contributory desirous of being heard on the said application may appear then as he may be advised.—Dated the 14th day of March, 1900.
ARDESIR HORMUSJEE DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LOST.—While landing from s. s. "EGYPT," on 9th, A ROLL OF RUGS, containing 1 Lady's furlined Cloak, 1 Cushion, 1 regulation Waterproof, 1 long drab Overcoat, 1 Rug. Finder will oblige by communicating with Major JELLETT, R. F. A., Nasirabad. Reward will be given.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BRACE of well-bred and well-shaped English Greyhound whelps, about ten months old. Apply to Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT, Crawford Markets, Bombay.

SHERIFFS SALE.—TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock p.m., of two PADOWS at Old Lakdi Bunder, otherwise called Carnac Bunder or Bengalie Godi and at 3-30 p.m., of 5 Racers and one Horse and Carriage at the stables of W. Stephens and Sons, Girgaum, (see Sheriff's Proclamation in the "Bombay Gazette," and the "Bombay Samachar," of the 14th instant).

"VERMITE" is used by the ADMIRALTY (both ashore and afloat) WAR OFFICE, all Passenger Steamship, Companies, and leading Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, &c. Per box, Ans. 14.—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PERSIAN BANDANNAS.—All the Newest designs in Wide End Hakf Scarfs, for Ladies and Gents, from Rs. 2-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

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FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking, FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grand-stand and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Saloo, By appointment to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India.

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FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wodden Horses, Go carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a. m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901.
For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILLS AND MACHINERY.
Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., (in liquidation) Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 19th and TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction in the lots hereinafter specified on the premises, the property hereunder described.
On MONDAY, the 19th instant, the property belonging to the said Company at Tardeo will be sold in the following lots:—

LOT No. I.
All those pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground situate on the Tardeo Road, at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 43,424 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the machinery now lying and fixed thereon.
The machinery, etc., includes 1 pair of compound condensing horizontal wheel geared engines, now indicating about 2,200 horse-power, made in 1890 by John Musgrave and Sons, cylinders 42" and 72" stroke 6."
7 Lancashire steel boilders 7" by 32," each boiler 44 nominal horse-power, to carry 125 lbs. per square inch, made by John Musgrave and Sons, all preparatory machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, and utensils, at the time of sale on the said premises, and used or intended to be used in connection with the business of the said company.
The mill consists of about 45,336 spindles in all and 1,140 looms, and they are in working order.

LOT No. II.
All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Tardeo, on the Tardeo Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, known as Jaifulwady, containing by admeasurement 7,290 square yards, together with the dwelling house or bungalow, all buildings and other erections standing thereon.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, the property belonging to the said Company, at Colaba, will be sold in following Lots:—

LOT No. I.
All those pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground, situate at Victoria Bundor, Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15,015 square yards or thereabouts, together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the machinery now lying and fixed thereon, and with the right to maintain a dam across the Victoria basin at Colaba. The machinery, &c., includes one compound condensing horizontal engine made by Hicks Hargreaves in 1874, now indicating 500 horse-power, wheel-geared, 1 Lancashire steam boilers, made by Hicks Hargreaves in 1881, to carry 110 lbs. working pressure and one compound condensing horizontal engine, wheel-geared, by A. and W. SMITH, to indicate 100 horse-power, made in 1865.
The mill consists of about 18,665 spindles in all and 398 looms, and they are in working order.

LOT No. II.
All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Colaba, below Wodehouse Bridge, behind the Colaba Railway Station in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,528 square yards, together with all buildings and other erections standing thereon.

LOT No. III.
All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Colaba, below Wodehouse Bridge, behind the Colaba Railway Station, containing by admeasurement 616 square yards.
Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the Office or Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, solicitors of the official Liquidator of the said Company, at Standard Buildings, Fort, or from the Undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th March, 1900.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
THE PROPERTY OF LORD SANDHURST.
MAIL PHAETON, by Messrs. Laurie and Marner, London, Rubber-Tyred wheels, dark green and black picked with red, green cloth rubber mat, the whole turnout in perfect order, has been done up quite recently. Price Rs. 1,000.
A SET OF POSTILLION HARNESS, by Merry and Co., for 4 horses, brass mounted, with saddles, breechings with driving reins complete, can also be used for a pair, in good order. Price Rs. 400.
A LADY'S SIDE SADDLE, by Messrs. Wilkinson and Kidd, in good order. Price Rs. 50.
Apply to—
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Government House, Malabar Point.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR
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ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.
One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.
One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.
English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.
Apply to
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.
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THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4. No. 2, Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.
The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.
NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.
The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.
TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room, per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person, per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
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With Cur 50		24	16
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Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
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Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
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Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (20,) and Saddle (Rs. 10). Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.
NEARLY .....£ 9,000,000 Stg.
EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.
WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.
TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 6
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to pay in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY or send them to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. S. GLAZEBROOK, No 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, Ld. are about TO OPEN a BRANCH of the Bank a KURRACHEE, under the management of Mr. R. G NICOLL of the Bombay Branch.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 13th March, 1900.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, is prepared to receive Sealed Tenders up to noon FRIDAY 6th April, 1900, for 3,500 Tons (in per cent. more or less) or a lesser quantity of either SOUTH WALES OR BENGAL BEST STEAM COAL to be delivered in trucks at Merewether Pier or wharves at Keamari, as follows :—

2. The whole quantity or 1,200 Tons, if Welsh Coal by end of May, and if Bengal middle of May, the balance in both cases any time before the end of July.

3. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned on after the 13th instant, during office hours.

4. The Board of Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender.

By Order,

EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst. C. E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.

Port Engineer's Office, Manora, Karachi, 10th March, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, CAST IRON SCRAP.

C. I. CHAIRS ... ... Tons-338.
C. I. POT SLEEPERS ... ... Tons-427.

THE AGENT is Prepared to Receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of March, 1900, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on Application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on Application to the Undersigned.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to Accept the Highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd March, 1900.

THE BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following Contracts for the year ending 31st March, 1901, on MONDAY, the 19th March 1900, at 6 P.M.

I. COLLECTION of TOLL FEES, within the Municipal limits.

II. COLLECTION of FEES from the Town Fish and Vegetable Market.

III. COLLECTION of FEES from the KHAR MARKET.

Each Tender should accompany with a deposit of Rs. 300 for the 1st, Rs. 100 for the 2nd and 3rd Contract.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1900.

RATANJEE B. KARANJVALA,
Chairman, Finance Committee,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11-15m., 11-29a. Low water, 4-55m., 4-51a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Yacht Club Regatta, Rowing Matches.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for an Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE GOVERNOR AND LADY NORTHCOTE.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, photographic artists, of Esplanade Road, have just printed excellent photographs of H. E. Lady Northcote and Lord Northcote. They are both speaking likenesses and remarkably well finished.

B. B. R. A. Society.—A meeting of the Society will be held to-day, at 5-30 p.m., when the following paper will be read:—(1) A new medal of King Behram Gour (Behram V.) of Persia, by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi; (2) Sanhita of the Rig-Veda Searched. No. I —III. Mr. Rajaram Ramkrishna Bhagwat, Esq.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been kindly presented to the boological collection:—One leopard cub (Felis pardus) and one four-horned antelope (tetraceros quadricornis), by Mr. A. Thomas. One Arabian, gazella (Gazelle Arabica) by Mr. A. Macdonald and a pair each of emerald doves (Chalcophaps Indica) and common peafowls (Pavo cristatus) by Dr. H. N. Seerval.

PLAGUE IN THE COMMON PRISON.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the Arthur Road Hospital, on the body of Rabiabee, a Memon woman, aged fifty years. The deceased was a convict in the Common Prison. She was undergoing a term of two years rigorous imprisonment awarded to her by Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 18th May last, for wrongfully confining a girl for more than ten days. On the 6th instant the convict was found suffering from plague and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, where she died on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict of death from plague.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of February last, there were 22 horses, 66 bullocks, and 9 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of February, 27 horses, 53 bullocks, 1 cow, and 15 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 16 horses, 29 bullocks, 1 cow, and 8 dogs were discharged from the Hospital, 1 case among cows, and 4 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—8 horses, 6 cows, 2 buffaloes, 3 goats, 23 dogs, 1 goose and 2 parrots.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE NEWS.—At the Rajkot Rajkumar College on the 5th instant, that day being the birth-day of Patvi-kumar Shri Indrasinhjee of Bansda, the Kumar Saheb with his younger brother, Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji, who is here for a change, went to the temple of Panchnath early in the morning and duly worshipped that deity, giving dakshina to the Brahmins there present. In the evening, the Kumar Saheb arranged for a haridas katha, which was performed in the central hall of the College, when the Principal and other assistants, together with all the Kumar Sahebs, were present. After pan-sopari and attar-gulab all parted.

SPREADING INFECTION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Power charged Valli Vazier, a hack victoria-driver, with negligently doing an act, which he knew was likely to spread an infectious disease, dangerous to human life. Inspector Power informed the magistrate that all the hack victoria drivers had been warned not to take any one suffering from small-pox in their conveyances. The accused disregarded the instruction and on the 9th instant drove a Hindu suffering from small-pox in his vehicle. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

KILLED BY A LABOUR CART.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Saddoo Vithoo, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years. The deceased was the son of a cart-driver and resided with his father at Frere Road. On Tuesday afternoon the father loaded his cart with firewood at Carnac Bunder and sat on the cart, while his son took his seat behind him. When the cart reached the western end of the Carnac Bridge the lad asked his father to stop the cart, as he wanted to go home for his meal. The cart was stopped. The deceased, in attempting to jump off the cart, placed his hands on the back of one of the bullocks, when the animal moved off and started. The lad fell down, and before his father could stop the cart again, one of the wheels passed over his abdomen. The boy was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSENE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

A NEW incandescent illuminant has been introduced into India by Mr. A. Mahler, of Bombay and Calcutta, the sole agent for the Welsbach incandescent gas light. The new lamp may be briefly described as an adaptation of the Welsbach patent mantle for use with kerosene oil as the lighting agent. In the process of utilising the oil, however, there is an ingenious arrangement by which it is compressed with air and conveyed to the burner in the form of gas. The inventor of the new lamp is Mr. George Washington of New York, and after him it has been called the Washington compressed kerosene oil incandescent light. It is especially adapted for the illumination of large buildings, such as railway stations, halls, factories, and large workshops, and for such purposes it is claimed that it is a considerably cheaper illuminant than simple kerosene while the light given out is exceptionally brilliant. The lamps are large and have two or more burners, being at present made solely for lighting large areas. The mechanism of an installation of this light consists of a small upright cylinder, into which the oil mixed with air is pumped, until a pressure of 60lbs. is reached, the cylinder being fitted with an indicator guage for this purpose. Passing through the cylinder, is a tube lined with asbestos, which filters the oil as it passes out, and it is then conveyed by means of a copper tube of whatever length may be requisite, and of about the thickness of a telephone wire, to the large lamp. Here the oil passes through a vaporiser, which on being heated converts the oil into gas for transmission to the burners. Before the lamp can be lighted heat has to be generated in the vaporiser and this is done by the application of the flame of a spirit lamp to a coil of wire connecting with the vaporiser. This occupies something less than a minute, and thereafter the heat from the illuminated mantle keeps the vaporiser in the proper condition for generating the gas. There are taps for regulating the flow of oil to the vaporiser, and by the turning of a fine needle, which passes through the burner, the degree of light can be regulated. The whole arrangement is exceedingly simple, and the lamp can be worked with perfect ease by any ordinarily intelligent person. No especial accommodation is required for an installation of this light and the only floor space necessary is that occupied by the oil cylinder, which can be placed anywhere, and occupies no more room than a small electric battery or an ordinary gas meter. Where coal gas and electricity have failed to meet the lighting requirements the Washington compressed kerosene incandescent light is especially suitable for adoption. In regard to the cost of lighting by this method, it has been found that one burner with a Welsbach mantle giving a light of 250 candle power, consumes 2 1-2 oz. of oil per hour. This represents a cost of 1 3-4 pies per burner per hour. The new light is already in use at home, and in view of its great economy and suitability for illuminating large areas it ought to have a very successful future.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE last days of Harmston's Circus in Bombay are drawing to a close, but its visit will be ever memorable for the efforts of the proprietors in the cause of charity. In addition to the performances on the Oval at the Fete, one-quarter of the takings on Tuesday night were added to the Famine Fund. Unfortunately the total takings only amounted to Rs. 720. Last night the bicycle was drawn for. Friday night is set apart for Mrs. Harmston-Love's benefit, and there is certain to be a crowded house. His Excellency has given his patronage and would have been present, but for his tour in the famine districts. Lady Northcote and party will be present, together with Admiral Bosanquet, and the members of the Fancy Fete Committee. Already every box is almost full, and no doubt the programme to be presented will be quite worthy of such a distinguished gathering.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon.—Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A CURIOUS PROMISSORY NOTE.

PHEROZE RATANJEE VATCHA
vs.
FRAMROZ JAMSHED AGA.

THE plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 3,200 on a promissory note executed by the defendant, on condition that plaintiff should procure a purchaser of his property, for about Rs. 2,80,000 within six months from the execution of the note, which was to be null and void if no sale was effected within that period. Messrs. Starling and Balkes, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, appeared for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Rivett-Carnac and Davar, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving his judgment, said among other things: This suit is brought to recover the sum of Rs. 3,200 on an alleged promissory note. The execution of the note is not denied. The case for the defendant is that there was a contemporaneous oral agreement that, if the plaintiff failed to sell certain property belonging to defendant in Gilder Street for the sum of Rs. 2,80,000 within six months, the note or bond was to be cancelled and treated as null and void. The plaintiff has not put in an appearance in the case, and his case rests on the evidence of one Laldas Lakshman. He admits that he makes his living partly by trafficking in claims, but denies that he has bought plaintiff's rights in this suit albeit he admitted when questioned as to some writing which he was making in court, that he was giving instructions to his attorneys. He states that suit No. 278 of 1898 was compromised in his presence at Captain and Vaidya's office; that nothing was then said about finding a purchaser for the property when A. was passed or when the settlement was arrived at. He states he was in court with plaintiff and defendant when suit No. 278 of 1898 was about to be heard and that they all adjourned to Captain and Vaidya's office. The settlement was for the sum of Rs. 3,700, of which he himself paid Rs. 500 in cash to plaintiff and received a promissory note, exhibit B. The defendant's story is that plaintiff filed this suit against him for brokerage in connection with the transaction regarding the sale of his property which fell through. He says he consulted a solicitor who told him that the claim was not well founded, and he consulted Laldas who told him that he would get the matter settled, and that the plaintiff would find a customer for the property for the sum of Rs. 2,80,000, and on that condition he signed the note. It was agreed that, if the purchaser was not found within six months, the note was to be cancelled, and that plaintiff agreed to that. He asked Laldas to insert this in the note, but he refused on some pretext to put it in the draft. He further says no money was paid as alleged by Laldas. He produces a witness Pestonji, who attested the note, exhibit A. to corroborate his statement as to the oral agreement. There are some discrepancies in the statements made by defendant and Pestonjee, on which the learned counsel has asked the court not to believe Pestonjee. There was nothing to prevent his coming with a cut and dried story, corroborative in every particular of the story told by Framroze; and I do not attach much importance to that discrepancy, looking to the fact that he was not a party, but merely a disinterested outsider. However, in disposing of the case on the testimony of Laldas and Framroze alone, I have no hesitation in rejecting the evidence of Laldas as worthless. He is by his own showing a man of very doubtful character, and was an exceedingly bad witness. The facts in the case, admitted, appear to me to lend support to the defendant's story. No sale of the property ever took place, nor was any agreement of sale signed by the parties. Defendant's story is corroborated by his books, that the Rs. 1,500, for which the promissory note exhibit 10 was passed by plaintiff, had no reference to a part payment of the bond in question, but related to other advances made by defendant to plaintiff from time to time. He states that the promissory note, exhibit B., was given to Laldas on account of another matter altogether. He impressed me as being an honest witness, and looking to the fact that plaintiff had not appeared to deny any of his allegations, I incline strongly to the opinion that his story is true. For these reasons I reject plaintiff's claim with costs. I direct that the said note or bond be delivered up for cancellation, and award defendant's counter-claim of Rs. 1,500 against plaintiff with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from 21st February 1899 till payment. All costs on plaintiff

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court,

RE ASPANDIER MEHERBAN IRANI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, stating that the insolvent had regularly paid to the official Assignee the sum of Rs. 20 ordered by the court. His Lordship granted four months' extension.

RE SADANAND TRIMBAK.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Eduji Bookbinder, a creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship granted three months' extension of the interim order and ordered the insolvent to pay Rs. 200 from his salary to the official Assignee from the month of May next.

RE JEHANGIR JAMSETJEE COLLETT.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, obtained two months extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices on his creditors.

RE CURSEY LAKHU.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, obtained leave to serve notices.

RE RANGRAO RAOJI REGE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained an extension of the interim order for two months.

RE KAIKHOSHROO CURSETJI.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order and an adjournment of the hearing for one month. His Lordship granted the application.

RE KRISHNARAO SITARAM.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for one month's adjournment of the hearing on the ground that the insolvent was trying to settle with his creditors. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, consented to the arrangement. His Lordship, accordingly, made the necessary order in the matter.

RE RADHABAI CHINTAMAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent applied for an interim order. Two Marwari creditors appeared in person and opposed the application. His Lordship granted the insolvent one week's interim order.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Kalbadevi	4	2	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	9	56
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	38	16	91
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	13	7	27
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	34	15	93
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	15	7	27
G Mahim and Worli	9	10	38
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	61	82
Total	134	127	425
Total plague deaths to date	68,131	58,812	
Same date last year	196	150	321

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	20
Deaths	21

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Death	0

DAMAUN.

ON Saturday there were two deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, the victims being a Mahomedan female of Kharawad and a Doobla of Khatheria. On Sunday there was one death, the victim being a Mahomedan of Kharewadi. On Monday there were four deaths, the victims being two Mahomedans of Kharawad a Khambati girl of Vadifalia and a Dhori of Katheria.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF WORKS.

DURING the week ending the 3rd instant the prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all districts except Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Thana, Khandesh and Kanara, where they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	849,188	901,914
Dependants	214,133	2,5,368
Gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses	74,171	88,090

The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad.—Excavating the Tank at Poghu.
Broach.—Ghamoad Channel.
Panch Mahals.—Morwa Tank.
Thana.—Road from Sanjan to Nargol, and road from Wangaon to Chinchni.
Khandesh—Metal-breaking on the Dhulia-Surat Road.
Nasik.—Constructing the Odal Tank.

Nine works of collection of metal for roads have been added to the famine programme for Khandesh. The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies having offered to take over, on certain conditions, ballast broken and collected by famine labour at convenient places along their lines orders have been issued to the officers concerned to start such works and draft to them as many labourers as can be conveniently employed on them. The Board of Directors, G. I. P. Railway, have also authorised their local officers here to afford Government all the assistance possible in the employment of famine labour, and the cordial thanks of Government have been conveyed to the Board and to the Railway officers concerned.

Arrangements have been made to start the work of deepening and improving the Pokhran Tank near Thana as a relief work for the employment of such as are able-bodied among immigrants into Bombay City and Salsette from Gujarat and Kathiawar. Those unable to work will be collected in a poor-house established near the work, and Mr. Ratansi Mulji of Bombay and other gentlemen have undertaken to feed there gratuitously a maximum number of 1,000. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been instructed to arrange, in communication with the Municipal Commissioner, to deport the immigrants to Thana as soon as the relief camp and poor-house are ready to receive them.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 50,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Ahmednagar, Rs. 20,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Sholapur, Rs. 5,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Satara, Rs. 1,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Belgaum, Rs. 35,000 for gratuitous village relief in Ahmednagar, Rs. 500 for gratuitous village relief in Bijapur. Rs. 1,500 for improvement of the water-supply in Satara.

A further allotment of Rs. 1,071 has been sanctioned for expenditure on grass depots in Khandesh.

A SUGGESTED LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the famine is making a considerable havoc among the unfortunate inhabitants of India and especially of this Presidency, and as various appeals having been made to public charity to aid the half-starving fellow-creatures and which up till now having not been responded to with that degree of zeal and worthy of the name of this Presidency his Excellency thought it advisable to invite leading members of different communities and put before them a skeleton scheme of voluntary taxation, leaving that skeleton to be developed into a healthy vigorous form by these enthusiastic leaders.

The public is sanguine that these leading gentlemen would strain their nerves to the utmost to prove themselves worthy of the confidence just reposed in them as leaders by our zealous Governor and who give the public an opportunity of seeing that these leaders of various communities are not mere leaders in name, but that when occasion requires they can stand upon their influence to persuade their co-religionists and co-traders to spare a little of their surplus of income to fill the mouth of those who are in dire need of it.

What this scheme will do is still in futurity, but in addition to this scheme of voluntary taxation will you allow me to venture a suggestion? I appeal to some of the influencial gentlemen, in whom the public have ample confidence, to approach his Excellency for permission to allow them to hold a lottery, to be called 'The Famine Fund Lottery," which would reserve some 30 per cent, to be distributed among the contributors themselves in few lots and the rest 70 per cent. to be devoted to the Famine Fund. I would make bold to say that this would be a scheme of voluntary taxation more practicable than the one already mentioned. From what we know of human nature I can say with a degree of certainty that when hope of gain mingles with the feeling that if unlucky as regards the lottery itself, a valuable portion of their money would be devoted to this charitable fund there would come forward thousands of persons willing to tax themselves in buying tickets and the sum might go above six lakhs. This would benefit many middle class men who never think of giving a pie in charity to grapple with the opportunity of giving themselves a chance of becoming rich and at the same time contributing their shares to that charity which those starving fellow-creatures have a right moral and religious to demand from their fellow-creatures and which none but I should say the most inhuman persons would dare to refuse. I need hardly add that a lottery is forbidden by our law, not because it is morally bad but because when repeated often it may lead to work destruction of many a peaceful family which but for such desire to become rich at one stroke would have been quite contented and happy. If to some over scrupulous man this idea appears to be morally bad I would confidently answer that here if nowhere else the end justifies the means.—Yours, etc.,

AN ELPHINSTONIAN.

KHAN SAHEB MANECKJI JAMSETJI CHANDANA, of the office of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., has energetically set on foot a new fund with the laudable object of alleviating the sufferings of the victims of famine that has been working such havoc in the Bombay Presidency. His main aim being to enable middle-class people to contribute their mite in the cause of humanity, he appeals to those disposed to benevolence for nothing more than a paltry sum of one anna each, and the amount which he will be able to collect thereby will be handed over to the Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Relief Fund, all payment and remittances that may be made to Khan Saheb Chandana, care of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.), will be thankfully acknowledged.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. Dattatraya Martand Gupte, B.A., LL. B., has been authorised to practice as a pleader in the courts of the Thana District, from the 5th instant.

It is under contemplation to establish a Police Chief Constable in the Thana District, who will be in charge of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line, from Bandora (exclusive) to Vapi (Damaun Road) station inclusive, with his head-quarter station at Surat.

It appears that 719,000 gallons of Tansa water of the Bombay Municipality were consumed in the native town of Thana during February, against 320,360 gallons in January last. The fire utilised a large proportion.

Sheth Ratansi Mooljee Jetha, a philanthropic gentleman of Bombay, has undertaken to excavate the Pokhran tank of the Thana Municipality shortly. He will employ about one thousand famine-stricken people on this work of public utility.

At an ordinary general meeting of the Taluka Local Board Salsette, held in the Mamlatdar's Kutchery at Thana yesterday, the following gentlemen were appointed members of the managing committee for the next three months:—Rao Saheb Anna Ramchandra Pethe, B. A. (chairman), and Messrs. Mookoondrao Anant Ovalekar, J. D'Almeida, Cowasjee Byramjee Deewecha and Balkrishna Mookoond Patel.

On Tuesday week Mr. Venayak Purshotam, Prohit of Chembooor in this district, made his escape from the clutches of several budmashes who patrol the road between Coorla and Chembooor, and rob the way farers there at night.

In this district the number of poor men women and children employed on the Famine Relief Works in Dhanoo Umargaon Taluka during the preceding week were as follows:—Men 1,174, women 1,080 and children 502.

The collection of rab materials and cutting of grass and forest coupes is in progress here. Employment is being provided for the labouring classes in Wada and Murbad Taluks and for the hill-tribes in Kelvi Mahim, Amargaon and western parts of Dhanoo. The price of inferior rice has fallen in Bassein and has slightly risen in Moorbad; that of wheat has fallen in Bhivandi and jawari in Basseen Elsewhere prices are stationary.

It is stated that 1,938 bales of compressed grass, weighing 203,118 lbs., were despatched to the Poona district in the General Division, by Mr. A. G. Edie, I. F. S. Superintentent Famine Grass Operations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, North Section, in the Thana District, during the preceding week.

In the Civil and Military Hospital at Thana the thermometer readings ranged from 72 to 99 degrees in the shade yesterday and 70 to 96 degrees on the day previous.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

THE YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

A further race in connection with the Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta took place yesterday afternoon, when the conditions were well adapted for sailing. The race was for ship's boats (service rig), a time allowance in proportion to the length of the boats being made. There were fourteen entries and twelve started, the prizes being of the value of fifty, twenty-five and ten rupees respectively. A start was made at 2-30 p.m., and the first to get across the line was the Plassey's whaler. The course was round South Karanja Buoy and Sunk Rock to the committee vessel, and there was a fresh breeze blowing west north-west. The first prize was won by the Tenasserim's cutter, which was steered by Mr. Whittle, the Abyssinia's cutter being second, while the Dockyard cutter, sailed by Mr. Monk, was third. Ten out of the twelve starters completed he course. To-day the programme consists of rowing races:—

Names of Boats.	M.		Corrected Time H	M	S
Tennaserim's Cutter	7	Mr Whittle	1	9	30
Abysinnia's Cutter	8-15	Mr Shanaaam	1	12	6
Dockyard Cutter	11-20	Mr Monk	1	14	42
Magdala Cutter	11-20	Mr Sullivan	1	18	45
Do.	11-20	Mr Shortall	1	20	10
Lapwing Whaler	11-20	Mr Douglas	1	23	49
Abysinnia's Cutter	11-20	Mr Crosscombe	1	23	59
Eclipse Cutter	4-5	Mr Douglas	1	29	30
Do.	Scr	Mr Hamilton	1	33	43
Eclipse's Pinnace	Scr	Lieut Mawbey	1	42	3
Eclipse Cutter	4-5	Mr Haley	did not finish.		
Abysinnia's Cutter	7	Mr Keefe			

List of races to be held on Saturday next, 17th instant.

Challenge Cup (3-d) race (race of Saturday last, 10th instant, to be re-sailed). Start at 2 p.m., Course No. 17.

Tomtit class race, to start at 3-30. Course No. 14.

Yachts (class B) handicap race (to be held if at least three yachts be entered). Start at 3-15. Course No. 14.

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Friday. There will be no race for ship's boats.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SHANNON.

THE transport Shannon, Captain T. Chellew, will sail (to-day) for London, with details consisting of 19 officers, 17 ladies, 22 children, 356 men (invalids), 11 women, 44 children, 114 men (in health) 57 women, 116 children. The details from Deolali, with their baggage, will be brought to Bombay in two troop extra trains, as follows:—The first train, with 3 officers and 126 men (including the usual working party and Guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, and lying-down cases, left Deolali at 9 p.m., yesterday, and was to arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25 a.m. this morning. The second train, with the remainder of the details, left Deolali at 10 p.m., and was arrive at Sassoon Dock at 6-25 a.m. this morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col J Hotham, R H A
Major S G Philson, R A M C
Major and Mrs L P Mumby, R A M C
Major G H Barefoot, R A M C
Major J C Morgan, R A M C
Capt and Mrs N G Woodyatt, and son, I S Corps
Capt C J Healy, R A M C
Capt K R C K Platt, Somerset L I
Capt C E Pollock, R A M C
Capt and Mrs A J Wogan Browne and child, I S C
Capt and Mrs F W Lawson and 2 children, Con Rangers
Capt G B Gosling, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Capt and Mrs M Swabey and child, R A M C
Capt Trusco, AIO Dept
Lieut J H Crawford, I S Corps
Lieut and Mrs W F Blount and 2 daughters, Ed Dept
Lieut D Deane, I S Corps
Lieut L J Wyatt, North Staffordshire
Lieut Hon H S Butler, I S Corps
Wife of Major O Tadd, 3 children, R A M C
Wife of Major W H W Elliott 5 children, I M S
Wife of Major W R Edwards, I M S
Wife of Major Wiltshire, Blackwatch
Wife of Capt A S Arnold, I S Corps
Widow of Capt Stanley-Walker, R A M C
Wife of Capt Macandrew and 2 children, I S Corps
Wife of Capt Holland Pryor and child, I S Corps
Wife of Capt Bailey and child, I S Corps
Wife of Lieut and Qr Mr Russell and child, Cheshire Regt
Daughters of Lieut and Qr Mr Grubb, Queen's R
Wife of Capt Mardall, I S Corps

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday, 26th March, at 12 o'clock noon:—

I.—Questions asked by honourable members:—

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

* 1. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. I of 1900 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869).

2. Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 220, dated the 3rd February, 1900.—Forwarding, with his remarks the report of the Sub Committee of the Karachi Municipality on Bill No. II of 1899: a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in mofussil towns and cities.

3. Representation of the Satara City Municipality on the provisions of Bill No. II of 1899: a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in mofussil towns and cities.

4. Letter from the President of a public meeting held at Wai on the 12th January, 1900, regarding Bill No. II of 1899: a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in mofussil towns and cities.

5. Petition from the President of a meeting of Khots held at Chiplun on the 14th January, 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

6. Petition from certain Khots and Mokasi Inamdars of Chiplun Taluka, dated the 14th January, 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

7. Abstract translation of a petition from Balaji Anandrao More and 95 other rayats of Mauje Gudha and six other villages in Peta Gubazar, Taluka Chiplun, District Ratnagiri, dated the 10th February, 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

8. Abstract translation of a petition from Balkrishna Vasudev Nandgaonkar and three other Khots of Mauje Nandgaon and Kushivde Taluka Chiplun, District Ratnagiri, dated the 30th January, 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

III.—Bills and orders of the day:—

* 1. A Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.—Second Reading.

* NOTE.—The operation of rules 17 and 23 of the rules of business has, under rule 49, been suspended by His Excellency the President.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A EUROPEAN IN CEYLON.

THE shooting affray at Mr. Drieberg's bungalow a fortnight ago is still in the minds of our readers, followed by other performances with the revolver and knife, notably the firing upon a police constable who tried to arrest a suspicious-looking character; the burglarly at the residence of Mr. Hormasjee, in Havelock Town on Tuesday night, when the marauders fired two shots at the police who came upon them unawares; the burglary and threats of violence at "Luka Place

WORTH NOTICING

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NOTICE.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S GARDEN PARTY for which INVITATIONS have been ISSUED for MONDAY, the 19th instant, will be at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, at 9-15 P. M., instead of at the LADIES' GYMKHANA.

MORNING DRESS.

OFFICERS, MESS DRESS—WHITE.

By Order,

J. G. GREIG, Lieut.,

A.-D.-C., to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Malabar Point, 14th March, 1900.

PIANOS.

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NOTES

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £101 7-16 unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £102 "
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £109 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... £63 7-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 9-16—1-16
" New York ..... 59 7-8—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25·23 unchanged.
" New York ... 4·85 5-8—3-8
Discount, Bank of England 4 per cent., unchanged.
" Short London Bills 4 " "
" Indian Bank Bills...3 7-8 " "

EXCHANGE—Opened with a distinctly easier feeling this morning.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
3 Month's Sight Credits	1s. 4 5-16 to 9-32d.
3 Month's Sight Francs	171 1-2 to 1-4

and on receipt of Calcutta market coming also easier, nothing better than 1s. 4 1-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand was obtainable up to close. Though, early in the morning, a small amount of ready Bank wire was given at 1s. 4 1-16d., it looked like a solitary transaction, as repeated enquiries at the same rate, and 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand, were persistently refused.

In some quarters even at 1s. 4 1-32d., Telegraphic was refused, and pending news of Council Bills the market closes easily.

	Rs.
Shanghai, 30 days' Sight	195
Hongkong "	143 1-2
Japan "	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95-7 ready and Rs. 95-8 for Settlement, improving 1-16th during the day with very little doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—There is a very little business passing with few alterations in prices :—

Bank of Bombay	Rs 1,225
Empress S. and W. Co.	" 302 1-2
Manockji Petits	" 1,645

SEEDS.—GINGELLY is quiet. Red Muggee being quoted Rs. 44 per candy.

LINSEED.—Spot is quoted at Rs 8-13 0, while for April-May rates are somewhat easier at Rs. 8-11 to Rs. 8-11-6 per cwt.

CASTORSEED.—Very small business passing at yesterday's rates, say Rs. 38-8 ready and Rs 39-8 for April-May.

RAPESEED.—A mere insignificant doing in these qualities.

Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 7-2-0
do. Cawnpore	" 6-14-0
Brown Cawnpore	" 6-12-0

SEEDS—London quotes Yellow Guzerat Rape 43 1-2, business done March-April, Dunkirk, steady. Yellow Cawnpore Rape 42 1-4, business done April-May, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk, steady.

FREIGHTS.—The Imani is reported fixed for two ports, March-April loading, at a rate said to be 20s. The market is quiet with no buyers.

COALS.—Singareni for prompt despatch has been sold at Rs. 14 and a line of Bird's Navigation for May shipment, at Rs. 13-12, also another line of same description, July-December, at Rs. 13-8.

COTTON.—Yesterday's opening rate for Broach was quoted this morning at Rs. 249, and R. 237, for Bengals the market quietening down during the day and rates closing Rs. 2 lower.

The market for ready Cotton is also quiet with no demand, and but few Sales. Good Bhownuggur for May Rs. 245.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet Surats quiet. Manchesters was firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Exports 500 bales. Imports 27,000 bales. Surat nil Spot 5 17-32 — 1 32 Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.—Uplands in Liverpool—

March	March-April	April-May	June-July	July-Aug.
5·28	5·28	5·21	5·14	5·11
plus 3·34	plus 6·64	plus 3·04	plus 1·32	plus 1·32

Cotton in New York.—

Receipts at the Ports	16,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	21,000 "
Do to Continent	14,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 11-16 unchanged
Futures, month of June	9·—31 plus 4
Do do September	8·28 plus 4

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

Khandeish	463
Barsee & Nugur	347
Berar	807
Total Oomras...	1,622
Dholleras	556
Broach	518
Compta and Dharwar	74
Westerns	150
Bengals	354
Sind	504
Persian	2
Total...	3,978

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	cwts.
Wheat	4,058
Linseed	544
Rapeseed	290
Gingellyseed	1,253
Groundnuts	158
Castorseed	1,757
Rice	9,125

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 22-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 13,

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, arrived here this afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 15.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

930-211-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1671-236-98—In person—Premabai vs Manakvahoo and another—Craigie L and G and M J and M.

1072-38-99—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Sadanand Shri Krishnaji—Khunderao and S.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

356-14168-99—Crawford B and Co—Purshotam Jusraj vs Mowjee Munjee—Bhaishanker and K.

1373-99—J W Seager vs Hakma Kessa and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

420-99—Wadia and G—Framjee Manockjee and another vs Munchorjee Manockjee—Bicknell M and M.—Part heard.

514-99—Matubhai J and M—Angoolbai vs Parvatibai—Edgelow G and W.

681-99—Matubhai J and M—Kallanbai vs Gooculdas Karamsey and another—Shamrao and M.

612-99—Ardaser H and D—Laxmidas Nagindas and others vs Gokuldas Gangaram and others—M J and M, and E P W for postponement.

182-99—Bicknell M and M—Jamshedjee Framjee Kathak vs Nursoo Sybo—Payne G S and Co.

697-99—Dikshit and D—Mithabai vs Lowji Ladhia—Captain and V.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Judgment Motion.

370-76—Wadia and G—Karmali Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

611-99—Ardeshir H and D—Fatmabibi vs Doctor Goolam Sirwai—Smetham B and N. For postponement.

700-99—In person—Khooba Sabla and another vs Allarakhia Dewraj and others—Thakurdas D C and H.

538-99—Crawford B and Co—Atolph Gothard Christian and others vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Little and Co.

611-99—Bicknell M and M—Aveshabai and another vs Hajee Saboo Sidick—Yakurdas D C and H.

502-98—Payne G S and Co—Harridas vs Ruttonsey Calljanjee and others—Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

765-99—Craigie L and O—Harkisondas Ramjee Madhawjee Mulchand Cursandjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

604-97—Payne G and S—Nazamudin Ratta Mchidin Labay vs Sorabjee Dinshaw Sopariwala—K D Shroff.

587-98—Chhatu M and M—Ghelabhoy Atmaram vs Dhanibai and others.

753-99—Hirabai M and M—Joosuf Dawood vs Abdul Latiff Abba Ayab Hajee—Wadia and G.

751-99—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damodhardas and others vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Ardeshir H and D and Thackersey D C and H.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FAWCETT—February 13, at 3, Cumberland Gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of C. G. H. Fawcett, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KHAN—March 14, (Parsi Roz Ahurmuzd, Maha Meher, Shanshai 1269), at her residence, No. 137, Chundunwady Road, Bombay, Bai Goolnal, beloved wife of Pestonjee Dinshawjee Khan, and only daughter of the late Framjee Bhiknajee Khan, aged 40 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—February 23, at Sialkot, the wife of T W Barker, 5th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

WATSON—March 5, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain C G Watson, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

WHITING—March 1, the wife of S S Whiting, District Superintendent Police, Sirmoor State, Nahan, of a son, still-born.

DEATHS.

ASHMAN—March 10, at No. 45, Chowringhee, Agnes, the dearly beloved wife of Alfred Ashman, aged 33 years.

CRADDOCK—March 6, at Calcutta, Sidney, son of Mr and Mrs F R Craddock, aged 10 months.

HAMILTON—March 2, at Simla, Ripon Hospital, of pernicious anæmia, George Hamilton, Accountant, D P W, Assam, son of Captain John Hamilton, S I M S, Ujjain, aged 32 years and 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1900.

THE overtures for peace have not in any appreciable degree, improved the situation of the Republics. It appears that the Government of the United States was not one of those which promptly declined the request to mediate. President McKinley has been the medium of correspondence between Pretoria and London. Lord Salisbury has answered the despatch of Presidents Kruger and Steyn in the negative. The despatch was telegraphed from Bloemfontein on the 5th instant. It declared that the Presidents entered upon the war solely as a defensive measure to safeguard the incontestable independence of the Republics as Sovereign International States. They are represented to have maladroitly added that they would continue the war not only for that purpose but "to secure the immunity of the rebels." The infelicity of this latter phrase and the use of the word "rebels" throws some doubt on the literal accuracy of the telegraphic, and necessarily condensed, version of the original despatch. Lord Salisbury's reply to the demand that the independance of the Republics should be maintained, is that it had been used to make unprovoked war on Her Majesty's Dominions and bring calamity on her subjects. The struggle will, therefore, continue to the bitter end, which means, of course, the absorption of the Republics in British South Africa. Lord Roberts is doubtless by this time in full possession of Bloemfontein, and free to give his undivided attention to the isolation and ultimate capture of Pretoria. If General French has been as fortunate as he has been hitherto, he will have seized not only the railway station of that capital, but the locomotives and other rolling stock of the line. It is said that the telegraph wires northward have been cut, and the railway destroyed. But if the Boers are driven or manœuvred out of the Free State the restoration of the railway and the repair of the wires will not be very difficult. General Warren with his Division is at Durban, so that he may proceed by sea to one or other of the Cape Ports as circumstances may require. General Brabant has occupied Aliwal North after sharp fighting. The enemy is being gradually ousted from all the positions he was at the pains to occupy in the northern districts of Cape Colony. The one fly in the ointment is the disquieting statement that the sickness and suffering in Mafeking are terrible. The garrison are driven to subsist on horse flesh and bread made of forage. Happily Colonel Plumer is again approaching from the north and is now within two or three marches of the sorely tried garrison, and all may yet be well.

THE land settlements in the Central Provinces are subjected to severe criticism by Mr. R. C. Dutt, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, who has had a good deal of experience in such matters. He was recently privileged to bring to the personal notice of the Viceroy complaints affecting both the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency, which in his view suffer from an identical cause—the over-assessment of the land that earned an excess. That has thrown much land out of cultivation while exposing the agriculturists as a body to the worst effects of recurring famine. Lord Curzon, as is his wont, listened attentively to the facts and figures brought to his notice. Mr. Dutt has set forth his views with more fulness in two letters addressed to his Excellency. At present we shall confine ourselves to a brief apercu of the state of things in the Central Provinces, leaving for future consideration the Madras Presidency, happily exempt for the present, at all events, from the fearful ordeal of a second famine through which these provinces are now passing. Hunter's Imperial Gazeteer of India shows that nearly every form of land tenure found in India exists in the Central Provinces. Chiefs of the feudatory and non-feudatory States have estates, zamindaris which go to the eldest son, but what is known as the Malguzari tenure is most widely prevalent. These estates, whether owned by one or many, are managed by one proprietor, the malguzar, and are worked by cultivators whose rents are thrown into a common stock. The profits are divided or the losses, which are by no means uncommon, made up, in proportion to the respective shares of the proprietors. The population of the Central Provinces is about ten millions, some two millions of whom are of non-Aryan stock. Certain areas are fairly fertile but the hill-country which abounds is very much the reverse, parts of it being wild forests. The wasteful agricultural methods of the nomads well nigh ruined the best forest timber, and forest fires undo the efforts of the Forest Department to repair the waste and destruction of former years. In the early years of the century the ever-increasing exactions of the Mahrattas so harassed the cultivators that in despair they abandoned husbandry and joined the bands of marauders, known as Pindaris, who carried rapine and ruin through the length and breadth of the adjacent regions. It required a regular campaign to put an end to that scourge, which created such terror that in certain parts of the Central Provinces the villagers will not venture to display anything they may have to sell. The Provinces came piece-meal under British rule. In 1818 Saugor and the Nerbudda territories were annexed on the deposition of Appa Sahib. The rest of the Bhonsle kingdom was managed by a British Agent during the minority of Raghoji III., on whose death without an heir in 1853, Lord Dalhousie applied the doctrine of lapse, and the State became British territory.

At that time an exaggerated idea of the resources of the country prevailed. Iron ore, and coal were known to exist. The coal, however, was useless for smelting, and except in the Warora field it was equally useless for getting up steam. Meanwhile the area of the Provinces grew. The Upper Godavari District was ceded by the Nizam in 1860. In the following year the Central Provinces were created by the union of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories with the Nagpur Province. In 1864 the Nimar district was roped in; in 1865 the Native State of Rejiraghogarh, confiscated during the Mutiny, became a constituent part of the Central Provinces. The first regular settlement of the land under British administration was made after 1860. It was by that time realised that the region was by no means prosperous; it was, indeed, very much the reverse. Lord Canning's Government in June, 1860, tried to improve the condition of the people by "long leases and light assessments." The Settlement Code modified the old rule of demanding 66 per cent. of the landlords' "assets"—rental received from the cultivators—and fixed it at 50 per cent. The Settlement which followed did not carry out these kindly intentions. The rents payable by the cultivators to the malguzars was fixed at one-half the net produce of the soil. The malguzar, under previous orders of the Government of India, had been held liable to pay one-half of his receipts to the State. Under the Settlement it had often become 75 per cent., a rate which spelled ruin in a poor, agricultural country. No such rate is exacted in the North-West Provinces. The cultivator was condemned to pay his landlord a third of the grain produce—an exaction unheard of in other parts of India. The calculation of one-half of the net produce of the land was arrived at by assuming—a quite gratuitous assumption—that the cost of cultivation is equal to one-third the gross produce. The cost is often considerably more. Of the remaining two-thirds one-half going to the malguzar left the cultivator no margin for a bad year and he soon became steeped in poverty. He could not pay the malguzar who had no means of compelling except by tedious and uncertain process of law. The unhappy malguzar when unable to pay his rent to Government had his land promptly sold up. When he offered to resign his rights and hand them over to Government, the offer is refused. The Settlement imposed on the cultivator and malguzar alike an unbearable burden which they cannot carry. The result is that land goes out of cultivation and when famine comes the population flock to the relief works.

Mr. Dutt puts the matter very succinctly. "My information is that the rents now fixed can with difficulty be paid even in years of good harvest, that they leave no fair margin for saving for bad years, and that they can never be realised by malguzars from year to year. Large tracts of country, which were previously under cultivation, have gone out of cultivation owing to over-assessment, and instances have occurred in which malguzars have applied to surrender their estates to be relieved of their liability to pay Government revenue, which they can not pay, and their application has not been granted. The condition of the peasantry and the landlords alike, after this new Settlement, contrasts unfavourably with the condition of the same classes in Northern India, and as the period of Settlement has too been unwisely reduced, there is no prospect either in the remote or in the immediate future of an improvement in the condition of the people from a state of hopeless penury and indebtedness." In the last Settlement rents were enhanced after complicated calculations, which it is impossible for a cultivator or landlord to follow or understand. If they did, they would be not a whit better off; the calculations are supplemented by "general considerations," which may mean anything or nothing. The Settlement Officer has a free hand to increase rentals and they are enhanced. Calculations and general considerations are alike made in the dark. The result is made known when it is for all practical purposes irrevocable. In 1888 the Government of India felt "some hesitation in allowing in any case so high a percentage as 65 to be taken." But the hesitation did not prevent the permission being given in some cases, while 60 per cent. was made the maximum rate in others. Now 75 per cent. is deemed reasonable and the unhappy landlord has to live or starve on twenty-five per cent. of the rent he is legally entitled to receive from his land but which he cannot fully recover even in ordinary years. In addition to the 75 per cent. he has to pay 12½ per cent. for rates. The Government in effect takes the whole of his actual income as distinguished from that which the letter of an oppressive law would exact from the farmer. There seems to be irrefragable grounds for an inquiry, which certainly ought not to be deferred after the subsidence of the famine.

MR. A. F. COX, Comptroller and Auditor-General, is responsible for the general review of the Appropriation Report on the accounts of the Government of India for 1898-99, which appears in the current issue of the "Gazette of India." It is an exhaustive work and its preparation has cost much labour. Of its utility there can be no doubt, for it explains in comparatively few words what hundreds of pages of tables and figures fail to convey. It appears that the Budget Estimate of 1898-99 closed with a surplus of Rx. 8,91,400, after providing for the full amount of the Famine Grant, which is set down at Rx. 1,500,000, involving an actual charge of Rx. 773,400 and Rx. 1,406,200 for the continuance of warlike operations on the North-West frontier. The Budget also anticipated some expenditure in the suppression of plague and made a provision of Rx. 200,000 for the purpose of improving the pay of British soldiers in accordance with the decision of her Majesty's Government and looked forward to larger reductions of revenue and railway earning as a result of a bountiful harvest. The net result of the year's operations is a surplus of Rx. 3,961,300, a balance which would have been larger, but for grants amounting to seventy lakhs made to provincial resources. It seems that the cessation of military operations on the North-West Frontier at an earlier date than was anticipated led to a large saving in military expenditure and the rapid recovery of the country from the evil effects of the scarcity prevailing in the two preceding years accounts for better figures under Customs, Provincial rates and Excise. There were also large recoveries of famine expenditure. Opium revenue showed better figures than were anticipated owing to better sales of the Bengal commodity and a revival of the demand in the China market. The collection of the deferred revenue of the previous year in Madras and large cash sales in consequence of the high price of Government securities towards the close of the year, discouraged a resort to the credit system and further resulted in a large improvement in Salt receipts. Extended operations in Burma augmented forest receipts and there was also a large increase in the railway revenue. This was due to the general development of traffic of all kinds, resulting from the favourable agricultural conditions of the year and the removal of plague restrictions on some of the lines. An improvement of twenty-five lakhs is shown in irrigation due to an increase in the area irrigated. As the rate of exchange on which the estimates were based was 15 3-8 pence and the rate rose by one-eighth, a saving in the exchange compensation and other remittances was effected of not less than Rx. 1,059,700. Against this has to be taken a falling off in Land Revenue owing to a too sanguine estimate, while a further diminution is found under Stamps and Registration resulting from fewer monetary transactions owing to the more prosperous condition of the Punjab, while the increase in Plague led to an increased expenditure on that account in almost every province.

THOUGH military honours are not distributed with the promptitude which might be wished, it is satisfactory to know that at all events no time is lost in dealing with those won in Africa. The despatches concerning the operations against the Khalifa were only published on January 30, and now, though only six weeks have elapsed, we have the awards. Colonel Sir R. Wingate, who commanded the expedition, becomes a K. C. B. while Brevet Colonel Lewes, who commanded the Infantry Brigade, is appointed an A.-D.-C. to the Queen. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hickman, of the Worcester Regiment, who was Chief Staff Officer, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Mahon, 8th Hussars, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry are each promoted to the rank of Colonel. Majors Maxse, Doran and Gorringe become Lieutenant-Colonels, and Captain Howard is promoted Major. It cannot be said that the honours have been at all generously dispensed. We find nine officers rewarded out of twenty-seven, who were "specially mentioned," and forty-nine including those "brought to notice" for good service. These were reported upon by Colonel Wingate and his remarks were endorsed by Lord Kitchener. It would be interesting to learn who has been held to know better than the high officers of the army in Egypt, as to who merited decorations and promotions.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, C.B., Governor of Bombay, left here last night from the Grant Road Station, on a visit to Ahmedabad and other Famine Districts in Gujerat. The departure was private. His Excellency was accompanied by Major the Hon'ble Rupert Leigh, Military Secretary; Mr. Claude Hill, I.C.S., Private Secretary and Capain Greig, Aide-de-Camp. A few gentlemen assembled at the Station to see his Excellency off, amongst those present being Mr A. F. Woodburn, I.C.S., Plague Commissioner; Captain Schofield, representing Brigadier General Ventris; Mr. Clabby and Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha. Lord Northcote was decorated with a flower wreath and presented with a bouquet. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired at sunrise to-day to announce the departure. His Excellency returns to Bombay on Sunday morning.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE has subscribed a further sum of Rs. 3,000 to the Famine Fund, he having already subscribed Rs. 2,000 and Lady Northcote Rs. 1,500.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN has, through Mr. Mir Ann Ali, presented Rs. 500 to the funds of the Famine Fete.

THE Viceroy's shooting camp, prior to the Quetta tour, will be at Lalkua, a small station near Katgodam, the railway terminus for Naini Tal.

THE members of the Bombay Presidency Association met last evening, in the Association's Rooms, Apollo Bunder, to bid adieu to Mr. Romesh Chundra Dutt, who presided at the last meeting of the National Congress held at Lucknow, and who is proceeding to England to-day. The meeting, which was largely attended, was presided over by Mr. C. H. Setalvad. Mr Dutt delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he pleaded for a further extension of the principle of representation granted under the Indian Councils' Act of 1892, submitting that the operation of the Act had been so far so successful as to justify their making that demand. He expressed a hope that before H. E. Lord Northcote left these shores he would see his way to increase the number of seats held by the non-official members in the local Legislative Council. He further submitted that the time had come when the people should have some representation on the Executive Council and should have a larger share of the higher service appointments.

THE Press Messages Bill will be the only business of any importance at the Legislative Council meeting on Friday next. There will be no further meeting, we believe, of the Select Committee to consider the Bill.

MR. J. BOURDILLON has taken over charge of the Chief Secretaryship to the Bengal Government.

A TELEGRAM, dated Nairobi, Uganda Railway, March 13, says the men have struck work, alleging that they have been harshly treated.

OWING to the great increase in railway earning, the lines in India will, taken as a whole, pay the full interest on their capital for the current financial year

MR. ALFRED NUNDY, who has been recently appointed Assistant Secretary to the Indian National Congress, is to visit Madras shortly to collect funds for strengthening the British Congress Committee.

AT a meeting of the heads of the Cotton Mills in Cawnpore, held to consider the situation brought about by the shortage of raw material, it was decided by three out of the four mills represented to work only four days a week until the existing pressure is removed.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Colombo from Cape Town, announcing the serious illness of Trooper W. Noble, of the Ceylon Contingent. It is presumed that the patient has been left behind at Cape Town.

WE recently announced that Mr. S. L. Wyatt had retired from the service of the Agra Bank. We now learn that he has been appointed Manager of the newly-established York branch of the London and Yorkshire Bank.

IN the note appearing in yesterday's issue with reference to the erection of new telegraph wires, the distance between Allahabad and Cawnpore was, through a typographical error, stated to be 12 miles instead of 121.

MAJOR HOARE, 4th Hussars, has been selected for the appointment of Assistant Military Secretary to Sir George Luck, Commanding the Forces in Bengal, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair, R.E., who has proceeded to South Africa.

THE Government orders for the Lee-Enfield magazine rifles required for rearming the Native Army were placed in England last month, and it is expected that the first consignments will begin to arrive shortly. It should be possible, as we suggested, to issue rifles to certain regiments of the Field Army without delay.

ANOTHER rural money-lender has been murdered and his property looted by a gang of dacoits within ten miles of Ferozepore, at the village of Choguttuwalla. As yet no trace has been found of the gang, who are evidently increasing in number. The District authorities are busy in taking large securities from "budmashes" and suspicious characters, several of whom are trying to escape into the adjacent Native States.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Sunday was 163, against a quinquennial average of 89. No less than 111 fresh cases of plague, together with 99 deaths, were brought to light. The Jorabagan section of the town continues to be most infected, but 12 cases were reported in Coomartolly, and nine in Jorasanko. There were 21 deaths in Burra Bazar, against an average of three, but the authorities have not yet been able to ascertain how many were due to plague. The majority of cases continue to occur in the northern section of the town, but we regret to notice that on Sunday eight cases were reported from Watgunj and Garden Reach.

THE metalling of the road between Peshawar and Aimal Chabutra, which was recently sanctioned, is a work that follows, in natural sequence, the improvement of the road through the Kohat Pass. The tribesmen in the Pass will have in future to maintain the road through their territory in a thorough state of repair, so that it may be passable for all arms. The subsidy which they draw was originally granted to them on the express condition that the road should be so maintained, but they never fulfilled their obligations. It was only last year that they were brought to their bearings, it being very plainly intimated to them that they must keep the road in a good state. They accepted the position, and now direct communication between Peshawar and Kohat is in a fair way of being permanently assured. The Viceroy's keen personal interest in frontier affairs led to this action being taken. Once Lord Curzon's orders had been issued that the tribesmen must fulfil their obligations, the difficulties which had been conjured up for twenty years in the Punjab Secretariat vanished forthwith. Firmness of purpose goes a long way with Pathans.

THE German Government proposes to extend the cable which is to be laid by the United States across the Pacific to German Island, and thence to Kiao-Chau. The necessary expenditure will be provided for by a supplementary Credit.

THE ratification of the Samoa Convention was effected at Berlin on Feb. 16 by the British and American Ambassadors reciving the documents concerned in the Foreiegn Office. Immediately afterwards the Consul at Apia was ordered by telegraph to hoist the German flag on the islands which will not be governed by a German naval officer, but by a civil governor.

"THE British Embassy," says a Note issued in Paris on Feb. 18, "denies in the most formal fashion that the Ambassador or any member of the Embassy has had relations with any official of the Ministry of Marine, or that they have received any letter whatever from an official of that Ministry. The Embassy knows nothing of this affair." This, says the "Times" correspondent, refers to an allegation that an official named Jude Philipp, in the fishery sub-department of the Ministry of Marine, had written a letter offering to England for 25,000 frs, documents respecting consignments to the Transvaal and also documents relating to French armaments. It is also alleged that he made offers or had relations with Dr. Leyds, but the latter disavows any knowledge of him. Philipp, who has disappeared, is said to have been bankrupt as a picture dealer in America, and since then and up to the present time to have been manager of an antiseptic laundry company at Reuil. He also dabbled in journalism and literature.

THE Amsterdam correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" gives an account of the feeling excited in Holland by Dr. von Hartmann's article, its quotation by the "North German Gazette," and the comments of the "Times." He says that "during the last few months there was considerable talk regarding a German Dutch Customs Union, and almost all the Dutch newspapers rejected that scheme as impracticable and impossible for Holland to accept." The proposal of Dr. von Hartmann, the correspondent adds, is received with an emphatic "No" by the Dutch Press. No concealmentis made of the delight which England's friendly attitude in this question inspires. Nay, in spite of the kindred Boers, bands are already extended half-way for a reconciliation." The correspondent appends some quotations from one of the Dutch journals, but he seems to have confused the remarks of the paper he quotes with the leading article of the "Times," which has manifestly been reproduced in Holland.

PRINCE HENRY of Prussia reached Berlin on his return from his long stay in the Far East. The Emperor, with a large suite, was at the station to meet his brother, who, as the train drew into the station, was seen standing at the window. As soon as he caught sight of the Emperor, His Royal Highness waved his hand vigorously, and, jumping out of the carriage the moment the train stopped, hurried towards His Majesty, who met him half way, and the two brothers embraced and kissed one another most affectionately. Meanwhile, the bands played and the Guard of Honour of the Alexander Regiment of Grenadiers presented arms. The Prince was afterwards welcomed by the Ministers of State, headed by Prince Hohenlohe, and a large body of distinguished personages, naval, military, and civil. After an inspection of the Guard of Honour, the Emperor, who wore a naval uniform, and Prince Henry drove in an open carriage to the Royal Castle. The streets were thronged, and the people gave the returning Prince a most enthusiastic welcome. In celebration of the event, the schools had a holiday and the principal buildings were decorated with flags.

THERE is a story of a celebrated chemist who placed a piece of the new and very light metal potassium in one hand of a person, and a piece of lead about the same size in the other hand, suggesting to him that the potassium was the heavier of the two, and the victim of suggestion exclaimed: "How heavy it is!" The experiment was paralleled in America lately by a professor of psychology, who opened a phial of distilled water before his class and requested the scholars to indicate when they perceived the smell of the liquid by raising their hands, at the same time assuring them that they had never smelt the odour of the stuff before. In a fraction of a second some of the front bench of students held up their hands, and by degrees the whole class did the like. Indeed, one or two pupils of the front bench became uneasy, and blamed the odour! They wanted to go out. It is needless to say that pure water is odourless. The power of "suggestion" is of great service to prestidigitateurs in performing their tricks. According to M. Binet, a well-known French psychologist, a skilful prestidigitateur can generally make a person choose a certain figure below ten by the way he asks for it. He runs rapidly over the figures, and dwells a little on that figure to suggest it. Curiously enough, the figure one is least and the figure seven is most likely to be chosen out of the list of figures below ten.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MEDIATION ASKED FOR.

AMERICA WILLING.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY TO THE TWO PRESIDENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Lord Salisbury in his reply to the communication received from President Kruger and President Steyn says the "Government can only answer your Honours' telegram by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence of either the Transvaal or the Free State."

Lord Salisbury's despatch, the gist of which has already been cabled, was in reply to a telegram from President Steyn and President Kruger, dated Bloemfontein, 5th inst., in which they declared that they undertook the war solely as a defensive measure and would continue it only to maintain the incontestable independence of the Republics as overeign International States and to secure the immunity of the rebels.

The Republics are now desirous of the restoration of peace but solely on these conditions, and will persevere to the end if England is resolved to destroy their independence.

Lord Salisbury, in his reply, dwells upon the use to which the Republics have put the position given to them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions.

At the request of President Kruger and President Steyn, the United States have offered to mediate if desired.

Great Britain has, however, declined to accept mediation having already answered the despatch of the two Presidents.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEDIATION.

MARCH 14.

The announcement made in the London papers, that the United States had offered to mediate between Great Britain and the two South African Republics is incorrect. The United States merely acted as a go between in transmitting the communications from Pretoria to London.

A Peace deputation, consisting of M. Wolmarans, the Transvaal Secretary, M. Fischer, the Secretary of the Orange Free State, and M. Wessels, the President of the Orange Free State Volksraad, has sailed from Lourenco Marques for Europe.

GENERAL WARREN'S DIVISION.

TERRIBLE STRAITS OF THE MAFEKING GARRISON.

General Warren's division has arrived at Durban. Its destination is uncertain.

The "Times" in a despatch from Mafeking, dated the 6th inst., says that the sickness and suffering there are terrible.

The garrison is now subsisting on horse flesh and bread made from forage.

Colonel Plumer, on the 5th inst., occupied Lobatsi, about 47 miles, north of Mafeking.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

After sharp fighting, General Brabant, with his force, occupied Aliwal North on Sunday.

The British have re-occupied Barkley East.

[Aliwal North and Barkley East lie within fifty miles of each other, Lady Grey being about half-way between the two. Barkley is within 40 miles of Dordrecht.]

THE WAR LOAN.

The War Loan Bill has been read a second time in the Commons by 268 against 21 votes.

In the severe engagement at Driefontein on Saturday, during the advance on Bloemfontein, there fell one whose death will cause widespread regret in this country. Mr. C. F. MacCartie, C. I. E., I. C. S., retired, the whilom genial Private Secretary to Lord Wenlock, volunteered some months ago for active service in South Africa, and at length General Broadwood, late of the 12th Royal Lancers, offered him a troop in his regiment of Light Horse. Mr. MacCartie's youngest brother had gone out as a Volunteer some weeks before, and he also was given a troop in the same regiment. It will be remembered that Mr. C. F. MacCartie spent one period of his leave in the Mounted Infantry in the Burma Campaign, where he did excellent work. He was a bold rider and a keen and thorough sportsman, and probably if the choice of death had been given him, he would have chosen the death of a soldier. Nevertheless, his loss at the comparatively early age of 52 will cause deep sorrow amongst his hosts of friends and acquaintances many of whom are in Bombay.

What the men who are suffering most by the continuance of the war in South Africa, think of the conditions on which alone peace should be made, may be judged from the following extract from the letter of a correspondent at Mafeking, dated January, 28th: "We shall hold on here until we are starved. If this place be taken, it will be a cemetery, not a town. Britain must not sell us. There should be no convention. Nothing short of complete victory and entire British rule over both States will satisfy us loyalists for what we have endured and are still prepared to undergo." No more striking proof could be given of the extraordinary spirit of constancy and fortitude which Colonel Baden Powell has aroused in his little garrison.

REJOICINGS AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, MARCH 14.

At the instance of our benevolent Mr. Appasaheb Warad, a crowded meeting of all sections of the community, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and Europeans, took place this evening in the Rope Hall, to express their feelings of joy at recent brilliant victories of the British arms in South Africa. Mr. Warad thanked all ladies and gentlemen present for their presence. Rao Saheb Deshmuk gave a short history of the African War and congratulated the British soldiers on avenging the Majuba disaster on its anniversary day. Mr. Maconochie, Collector, expressed his gratification at this voluntary outburst of loyalty of all communities of Sholapur, and in a short but pointed speech described how mutually sympathetic the people of England and India have shown themselves by offering aid to the famine-stricken people and subscribing liberally to the War Fund. He referred with satisfaction to the loyal sentiments the war has evoked in the hearts of loyal India and which have mightily pleased the Queen-Empress. His speech was rendered into Marathi by Mr. Nagpurkar, pleader, and Hirachand Nemchand and Hirachand Sakharam gave vent to loyal feelings on behalf of the Gujarati and the Hindi population. Khansaheb Sardar Mir Ahmadallikhan, Police Inspector, made a short speech suitable to the occasion in Hindustani, expressive of the joy which the Mahomedan community of Sholapur shared with the rest in rejoicings over the British victory, and he recited an extempore Persian poem composed by him, which secured loud applause. The Collector and the other ladies and gentlemen present being garlanded, pan-supari and attar were distributed. Mr. Pitre, Municipal secretary, proposed hearty cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, which having been enthusiastically accorded by the whole audience standing, the proceedings terminated after an excellent display of fireworks. The guests took leave of Mr. Warad thanking him for convening the meeting. The whole bazar was illuminated. The arrangements were satisfactorily carried out by Messrs. Sharnappa Madnki and Apte.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

In the Commons, last night, Mr. Wyndham said that 12,000 remounts had already been sent to South Africa and 8,000 more were on the way.

The Commons have voted the men and the money asked for in the Army Estimates.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The date for Her Majesty's departure on her visit to Ireland is fixed for the 4th April.

PROMOTION FOR EGYPTIAN SERVICES.

The *Gazette* contains the following promotions:—Colonel Sir R. Wingate to be Knight Commander of the Bath.

Colonel Lewes is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hickman, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Mahon and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry promoted to rank of Colonel.

Majors Maxse, Doran and Gorringe are promoted to Lieutenant-Colonels, and Captain Howard to the rank of Major, all for services in connection with the final pursuit and defeat of the Khalifa.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE GULF.

CONSUL FOR BUNDER ABBAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The British Government are establishing a Consulate at Bunder Abbas, to which Captain Smith, I.S.C., with a medical officer and a native assistant have been appointed.

Mr. Gaskin from Bushire becomes Vice-Consul at Bahrein.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

H. E. the Viceroy has concluded a very successful tour in Assam and is now on his way back from Gauhati by steamer, and will arrive here to-morrow. His Excellency has been very warmly received every where.

MILITARY NEWS.

The death at Bordighera, Italy, of Lieutenant-Colonel M. Welch, Assistant Adjutant General, Mandalay, of double pneumonia, is reported.

Lieutenant Price, 6th Bombay Cavalry, Officiating A.-D.-C. to General Wodehouse, commanding Secunderabad.

The relief of the British Regiment at Satara will be by rail instead of by road owing to the scarcity of water en route.

A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY AT KASAULI.

The Government of India have approved of the scheme for the establishment of a Bacteriological Laboratory at Kasauli, to be worked by a committee of the Antirabic Institute. This should enable the Pasteur hydrophobia treatment to be at last applied in India.

THE INDIAN ARMY NURSING SERVICE.

The scheme for increasing the establishment of the Indian Army Nursing Service by thirteen senior and 63 junior nursing sisters is before the Government of India.

Mr. Damoder Gordhundas has offered to equip and pay for ten months five qualified native practitioners to attend the Indian camp followers, sick and wounded in South Africa.

THE S. S. AUSTRALIA.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia has spoken the missing steamer Fazilka, which broke her shaft on the 6th February, and is proceeding under sail to Colombo, whence a vessel is being sent to her assistance.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

The elections under the new Municipal Bill were held here to-day and passed off quietly. Suitable candidates standing in all wards but four of which will have to be filled by nomination.

THE HANDICAP POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, MARCH 14.

Two more matches in connection with the Handicap Polo Tournament were played to-day at Kirkee; both the games were well contested. A large number of spectators were present. In the first match E team beat the F team by 2 goals to 1 goal and 2 subsidiaries. In the second match A team beat D team by 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 1 goal and 1 subsidiary. The finals will now be fought out between the A and E team on Friday next, on Poona ground.

OPENING OF A NEW SCHOOL AT NAVSARI.

THE brown bear sleeps through the long winter months; but Navsari seems to lie in a deep sleep for the whole year, save when it awakes for the Christmas festivities. This year, however, within the short space of a week, it has twice been awakened. The first awakening was a sad one, namely the death of one of its most prominent citizens, the late Hon. Kazi Sahib, C. I. E. The second awakening was of a totally different character, nothing less than an opening of a new school. If there is one thing that Navsari can boast of, it is the number of schools that it contains. Education is rapidly progressing, amongst all the classes, and of both sex. The kindergarten system has been adopted in some of the schools; and accomplishments, such as singing, drawing and music are even taught. But as Rudyard Kipling would say, "That is another story." So to return to the real subject. At about 5 o'clock on the evening of the 12th crowds gathered beneath the spacious mandap, erected in the compound of the new school, which was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. Shortly after, Mr. Ralph Kershaw (the Suba) who was to open the school, arrived, together with Mrs. Kershaw, and their two daughters. Upon their arrival the band struck up a lively tune which was repeated, when a few minutes later, Shrimant Sumpatrao Gaekwad (brother of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda) arrived. A number of school girls and boys went through a programme of singing and recitation; the items which took best were the "Sash Drill," "The Kindergarten Song of the Ball," and a short dialogue on "Which is the Better Luck or Work."

The principal of the school then read an address, and requested Mr. Ralph Kershaw to open the school, Shrimant Sumpatrao Gaekwar to perform the Hindu rites, and Mrs. Kershaw to kindly distribute the prizes. This being ended, a silver key was presented to Mr. Ralph Kershaw. Little girls with trays of flowers, etc., they sang a song of invitation, and led the way to the door of the school. Mr. Kershaw then placed the key in the lock, and opening it, declared the school to be open. Three cheers were given for H. H. the Gaekwar. The principal people present entered, and a religious ceremony was performed by two Brahmins and Shrimant Sumpatrao Gaekwar. After which garlands were distributed and everyone returned to the mandap. The prizes were then distributed amongst the successful students by Mrs. Ralph Kershaw.

Mr. Kershaw as president gave a speech, in which he spoke highly of the keen interest, which H. H. the Gaekwar takes in education. Among the various duties he had performed since he had been posted to Navsari, he said, none had been more pleasant than the one he had just performed. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Aunbegowker. Garlanding and the distribution of pan-supari then brought the evening to a close.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE FUTURE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

BATTLE OF FLOWERS.

PARIS, FEB. 23.

MUCH has been written of late about Franco German relations. More interesting than all the ink battles is a remarkable speech which Prince Hohenlohe made in Parliament. The debate turned upon the motion on the cancelling of the so-called Dictatorship paragragh in Alsace-Lorraine, an exceptional law which gives the Government certain full powers in case of emergencies. The abrogation of this paragraph has always been ardently wished by a great part of the population there. Prince Hohenlohe read a statement showing that the Government does not intend to consent to this. He pointed out that the matter had been unearthed again by the Francophiles in order to obtain means for political agitation. During the nine years when he was Governor of Alsace-Lorraine nobody troubled about the paragragh. Dr. Von Koller, the former Under-Secretary of State, had, as he said himself, not even read it. This proved that the alleged evils arising from it did not exist. The Chancellor then continued: "That law is in a certain sense a warning—a flag which we have hoisted against French ideas, and the French spirit which still exists there. I willingly acknowledge that the population of the Reichsland is for the most part loyal and German, but it cannot be denied that a minority still cherishes anti-German feelings, and that this spirit sends forth here and there new shoots."

The Prince Chancellor concluded his remarkable speech with the following words: "The law has only been made for certain emergencies, and nobody can deny that such emergencies may arise. Alsace-Lorraine is a borderland. Our neighbours are excitable, and our population still keeps up in many places relationships with their former countrymen. It is at any rate possible that we might have complications with our neighbour. It is true that our relations with the French Government are the best imaginable, but no guarantee for their continuance is given. We must therefore be prepared for all eventualities and cannot abandon the means which we need to safeguard our possessions. We have gained Alsace-Lorraine, not by a plebiscite, but by force of arms. We are determined to keep it, for this is our right."

Beautiful weather favoured the first Battle of Flowers at Nice. The whole line of route on the Promenade des Anglais was packed with English, American, and other visitors, while the number of decorated carriages was very large. The most elaborate were the carriage of Prince and Princess Lubomirsky, one mass of Parma violets, camellias, and carnations; the landau of the famous-beauty, La Belle Juniori, a bower of red and yellow roses and arumlilies, with pink satin streamers; and the officers of the Nineteenth Regiment, on a large brake covered with mimosa and ornamented with cannons, swords, and military devices; while an amusing element was a carriage completely covered with vegetables of all kinds—onions, cauliflowers, potatoes, radishes, carrots, and artichokes, in festoons and bouquets over harness, horses, and carriage, which greatly delighted the crowd. Queen Isabella of Spain took part, with Infanta Eulalie, who gained a prize banner.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs:—The "Debats" contains *apropos* of a recent book by a Russian officer, M. Lebedev, "Towards India: A Military, Statistical, and Strategical Study—Russian Plan of Campaign," an exceedingly interesting article on the progressive march of Russia towards the valley of the Indus. I quote from this article the following:—"The Herat and Kandahar route forming the line of least resistance, owing to ethnic and geographical conditions, the first stage of the progressive march across Afghanistan is to be limited to the occupation of Herat, the key of the whole route, dominating the main roads of Afghanistan. The terminus of the railway at Kushk is only 80 kilometres from Herat, and, although the English are well informed as to all adverse movements by their Consul at Meshed, who has at his disposal, for the purpose of communicating with London, a wire connected at Teheran with the Indo-European Telegraph, it is nevertheless certain that in the present state of things they will inevitably be forestalled at Herat by the advance of a Russian force, and that this place is already virtually in the hands of their rivals. Herat once occupied, the base of operations is thus pushed southward most advantageously. A prolongation of the railway south of Herat ensures communications, while revictualling is facilitated by the fertility of the region and of the neighbouring regions of Khorasan and Seistan. The second stage should carry the Russians along the line Cabul-Ghazni-Kandahar, and give them Afghanistan. While the troops of the Transcaspian advance from Herat on Kandahar, those of Turkestan begin their movement towards Cabul. At the same time, in order to cut off the enemy, Russian forces advance to the north across the Hindoo Kush towards Chitral and Upper Kashmir—Gilghit—by the Pamir. Other forces meanwhile move through Persian Seistan and cut the frontier of Baluchistan to march on Quetta and the Bolan Pass. The third stage should end with the passage of the Sulaiman mountains, and bring the Russians to the Indus by the Gomal and Bolan Passes. The fourth, finally, forms the decisive event, and consists in bringing the Russian army beyond the five rivers of the Punjaub to the battlefield which will put the fate of India for the present in Russia's hands, and offer Russia a means of effective pressure on all English policy for the future."

The anonymous writer of this summary of M. Lebedev's book, which has been translated by Captain Cazalas, says that this plan is not such as to displease the Continental Powers. He adds:—"It is probable that sooner or later Russia will succeed in carrying out this entire scheme; it is even probable that she will accomplish the greater part of it as pacifically as she established her base of operations in Central Asia. Events in South Africa are, moreover, of a nature to facilitate Russia's progress in this direction, and her recent convention with Persia, by augmenting her control over that country and affording free passage for her troops across Seistan, cannot but have hastened the moment when Herat will drop off like ripe fruit, and the first stage will be found to have been insensibly accomplished before the very eyes of an Indian Empire as dismayed as usual, but of an England resigned."

The riots at La Martinique have created some excitement here, but in spite of the interpellation of M. Denis Guibert, the deputy for La Martinique, the Government is indisposed to treat the matter very seriously. M. Denis Guibert is a strong clerical and a convinced Conservative. When Magnard edited the "Figaro" it was Denis Guibert who was his right-hand man. After Magnard's death, Guibert edited the "Figaro" for a time and every morning published short articles giving the political note of this widely-read organ on home and foreign affairs. But the Dreyfus case separated him from the management of the "Figaro," and after his election to the Chamber as deputy of La Martinique, to which he was invited by his black constituents without having any special knowledge of the affairs of the island, he ceased to write for any Paris paper. He is a man of considerable wealth, of very charming manner, and of wide political knowledge. He is opposed to any American intervention in the affairs of La Martinique, but the Government is none the less quite capable of striking a bargain with the United States for the transfer of this troublesome possession, which brings in annually a good deal less than it costs, and supplies France with little else except rum.

Two new academicians have been elected, M. Paul Hervieu and M. Emile Faguet. The former of these is an artist in the fullest acceptation of the word. Within the last few years he was looked upon as the most promising young man of letters in France. As is so often the case his promise was greater than his performance. But two of his pieces had considerable success at the Comedie Fraricase, and the delicate precision of his observation and the distinction of his style are a relief from the vulgarities of Paul Bourget and the rhodomontades of Rostand and Richepin. M. Hervieu started in life as a diplomatist, and though he was too much a man of letters to consent to go to Brazil as an attache of Legation there, he has remained in a great measure a diplomatist ever since he abandoned the carriere. His diplomatic reserve is one of the reasons why his pieces have never attained great popular success. It is also an explanation of his election to the Academy. In appearance M. Hervieu is good-looking and distinguished. His hair is auburn, and his clean-shaven face youthful at a distance—a network of partially suppressed wrinkles. Much of his fame is due to women, who appreciate his work immensely. He succeeds to Pailleron, to whom he is superior in every respect, and his speech at his forthcoming reception by the Academy is being looked forward to in literary circles, for it is certain to be a great and delicate treat, affording a refreshing relief to the shocking trash with which M. Deschanel recently supplied us. M. Faguet, the other Academician, is the typical critic in the driest French sense—a rechauffe of Ste-Beuve and Edmond Scherer. He writes the dramatic reviews for the "Journal des Debats," and anatomises the dead bones of mediæval literature to the corpse-like audiences of the Sorbonne—dust rising to dust. It is the tradition of the Academy to include men of this kind among the Immortals. They have never belonged to any but a past life, and, being stillborn, there is no need to call their immortality in question.

The Duke of Westminster's will reminds one of chit-chat about him that is heard between partners of Ferrers-Lafitte's Bank. When in his father's lifetime he came to Paris to see the Exhibition of 1867, he had only a letter of credit for £50. He took a fancy to some small object that was worth £60, and had to borrow money of an acquaintance to purchase it. He paid in two instalments as agreed upon. The allowance he received was handsome, but it was closely adapted to necessary expenses. The Duke, as Earl Grosvenor, mixed, of course, in the best society here, but he had no taste for its dissipations. He looked on his general situation as a trust received from Providence. He had rather keen sencibilities than a warm heart. His sense of duty was also keen, and his conscience tender. The Emperor's director of "menus plaisirs" did not know what to make of him as Lord Grosvenor.

The "bout de l'an" service for the repose of the soul of M. Felix Faure ends the period of deep mourning. The Elysee being in the parish of the Madeleine, the ceremony took place there. It was not at the cost of the State, and must have entailed an expence of about £600 on the Faure family. The Czar was specially represented, and the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg sent deputies. M. Loubet of course, attended, as did the whole Cabinet. The President, before he went to the Madeleine, paid his predecessor the compliment of going to Pere Lachaise to lay a wreath on his tomb. The floral emblem was composed of orchids, roses, and white lilacs fetched from Algeria. M. Faure had paid a similar "bout de la'n" attention to M. Carnot in the vaults of the Panthean. It was equivalent to leaving a visiting card on the defunct President.

The Faure family must have been deeply gratified at M. Loubet going all the way to Pere Lachaise and then to the service at the Madeleine. The spectacular part of the ceremony was exactly that of real obsequies. There was a catafalque with an empty coffin in the centre of the church. Black draperies edged with silver braid and dotted with "teardrops", also in silver hid the walls. Sir Walter Scott would have revelled in the lugubrious hangings, the infinity of the wax tapers the green lights, the pealing of the organ, the chanting of the singers, the insignia of official rank and state. Yet there was little that spoke either to the heart or the imagination. All the heat and all the pairs of lungs soon exhausted the respirable air. One felt in such an atmosphere unfit for anything. It was indeed a relief when the portals at the end were swung back and the fresh air came with a rush into the church. The ladies of the Faure family were in a pew behind the chancel. From time to time they raised their long black veils to wipe their eyes. The great business of their lives now is to attend to the memorial oratories they have arranged in their flat in Paris and at their sea-side villa near Havre. A great number of cavalry and naval officers went to the "bout de ljan" mass. M. Faure has campaigned as a franc tireur in 1870, and took seriously his honorary headship of the army. He laid himself out to win the good graces of the army and navy, and succeded. The Abbe Herzog officiated at the memorial mass.

THE FAMINE FUND FETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We wish to take this opportunity of expressing to those who assisted in getting up the Fete, to those who subscribed so liberally towards its Funds and to the public who gave it such hearty support, our best thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which all Europeans and Natives alike worked together to make the undertaking such a success and to enable us to hand over such a substantial sum to the Famine Relief Fund.

Where all worked so well and so heartily, it is difficult and perhaps unwise to mention any names, but as certain names have been already put down in different reports of the Fete, we would like to add only a few to those already published. While quite endorsing all that has been written regarding the splendid work done by the ground and lighting committees, we cannot miss this opportunity of acknowledging the great assistance given by Mr. G. T. W. Olver and the invaluable services rendered by Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram and Mr. Pestonji Edulji Dharwar. Few beyond ourselves can be aware of the devotion with which they worked, and we have no hesitation in saying that without their self-sacrificing efforts we could not have got the preparations satisfactorily completed.

Of the help we received from the Europeans and Natives in charge of the various stalls, Cafe Chantant, Fish Pond, and other side shows, we Cannot speak too highly, nor can we forget the good nature which prevailed throughout, the courtesy and consideration which were extended to us by all, and above all the pluck with which the ladies, after several days of hard work in preparing for the Fete and three trying days spent almost entirely on the Oval during the Fete, willingly came forward and stayed at their posts for the fourth day in spite of great personal fatigue and in many cases at great personal inconvenience, because they knew that by so doing they could further promote the cause for which they were working.

The splendid results of the Bazaars under the management of Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Tata and Miss Hewitt and of Lady Jenkins, Lady Jehanghir and Mrs. Bomanji Petit are already well known and much appreciated, and we now wish to tender our thanks to those Hindu ladies and gentlemen who came forward at the last moment and in spite of the serious difficulties with which they had to contend, carried through their project of having a Hindu ladies stall. Little time was left to get contributions for the stall, but with the help of some presents and donations supplemented by articles procured on sale from different merchants they have been able to give material assistance to the Funds. Our personal thanks are due to those European ladies who so kindly consented to co-operate with the Hindu ladies and gentlemen.

To those, both Europeans and Natives, who contributed so handsomely to the various stalls our gratitude is due, and also to all those who by lending us plant, materials, &c., enabled us to keep expenses much lower than we could otherwise have hoped.

To his Excellency the Governor and to the officers and men of the Navy and Army we are indebted for so many attractive performances in the arena and in the bandstand, and to Harmston's Circus we must give our thanks for all they did for us. We are also indebted to the B. V. R. Cycle Club and to Mr. Gordhundas G. Tejpal for much help.

In conclusion we wish to express the great honour it has been to us to be supported by such an enthusiastic and good natured body of workers: the kindness we have received on all hands has made our burden a very light one and has turned our toil into a real pleasure.—Yours, &c.,

MARSHALL REID.
D. B. BINNING.
Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Fancy Fete.

THE final general memorandum on the rice crop of the season 1899-1900 has been issued by the Statistical Bureau. The area under cultivation is given as about 52 million acres, or something more than the average; while the yield is estimated at 23,450,030 tons, which is nearly 8 per cent. below last years's yield but 7 per cent. higher than the quinquennial average. Exports to foreign countries have greatly declined owing to the high level of prices and the diversion of Burma rice to the famine tracts of India.

THE GHEE RIVER BRIDGE AT KHAMBALIA.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAYING.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Khambhalia on Thursday, says:—Yesterday was a gala-day in Khambhalia. All the people were seen moving about in their holiday attire on the other side of the Ghee River, near the Temple of Khamnath, where a mandap was put up for performing the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a bridge over the River Ghee, to be named after the Administrator, Colonel W. P. Kennedy. The mandap and its surroundings were decorated with flags and evergreens. At 4. p.m., all the shettias and members of the Chikhal Trust Fund and the State officers formed themselves into procession and went to the mandap from Mr. Chikhal's shop in the Bazaar. When all had taken their appointed seats, Colonel W. P. Kennedy, the Administrator, came with Mr. C. M. Sykes, the State Engineer. All present rose and enthusiastically received them.

Among those present were:—Mr. C. M. Sykes, C.E., the State Engineer; R. B. Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel, the Chief Revenue Officer of the State; R. S. Khandubhai Makanji, Assistant Revenue Adhikari, Central Division; R. S. Jivanlal Mulshanker, Assistant Revenue Adhikari, Western Division; R. S. Ranchordas, Assistant Police Superintendent, Western Division; the Mamlatdar, the Munsiff, the Mandvi Vahivatdar, and other officials of the State; also the following Shethias: Sheth Khimji Bodani, Sheth Morarji Rajda, Sheth Tricumdas Rajda, Girjashanker Pandya, Mr. Valji Jivraj and others.

Mr. Valji Jivraj read a speech in Gujarati on behalf of the Trustees of the Chikhal Fund, the translation of which runs as follows:—

Colonel W. P. Kennedy, Administrator, Nawanagar State, and Gentlemen,—Though you all know the purpose for which we have met here, I beg leave to say that in a few words on this occasion. Sheth Laxmidas Khimji, J. P., caused, about 15 years ago, a sum of Rs. 20,000 to be set apart from the cash, which the late Thakkar Bhanji Kanji Anandji Chikhal had left behind him for the purpose of building this bridge. That sum has, by this time, become a good round sum by increase of interest. A lengthy correspondence has gone on between the Trustees of Bhanji Chikhal and the Nawanagar State for a very long time, and it has been satisfactorily brought to a close by our present respected Administrator—(cheers)—only very lately. We have, therefore, to lay the foundation-stone of that bridge and for that purpose we have met here to-day. We are highly thankful to Colonel Kennedy for taking the trouble of coming up as far as here for this purpose. Since the time, you, Colonel Kennedy, have assumed the reins of this Administration, you have made the subject—how the welfare of your subjects may increase—your special subject. (Loud cheers.) We have been enjoying the same—nay in a greater degree—happiness and peace of mind under your rule as we would have under that of any Jam Sahib—(cheers)—and as a small token of all these feelings of gratitude, we desire to name this bridge after your honign name, viz., we want to designate it "Kennedy Bridge"—(cheers)—which request, we hope, your honour will be pleased to grant, and add one more to the many boons we have received at your hands. (Cheers.) We are sorry, Sheth Laxmidas has not been able to attend, though he intended to do so, this ceremony, on account of old age and indifferent health. Had he been able to do so, it would have greatly added to the pleasure of this occasion. In conclusion we beg leave to make a request to you, Colonel Kennedy, that you will be pleased to lay the foundation-stone of this bridge, and we hope, you will kindly grant this our request. (Cheers.)

Colonel Kennedy then replied as follows:—

Trustees of the Chikhal Fund, Shethias of Khambhalia, and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to accept your invitation to lay the foundation-stone of this bridge, which will unquestionably prove a great convenience to you, of Khambhalia and to the many way-farers to and from Dwarka. The bridge will, too, I hope, be good to look on and an ornamental adjunct to your town. As you, Mr. Valji Jivraj, have mentioned in your remarks the building of this bridge has been a long time on the tapis. Both parties interested, viz., the State and the Trustees had their interests to consider, and I may say that broadly they were reasonable, hence by a little give and take, we have been able to come to a satisfactory mutual understanding. (Cheers.) You have kindly expressed a wish to associate my name with this bridge and I feel flattered by the compliment, but must certainly disclaim any special merit. Knowing your late Jam Sahib as I did, I know you could not have had a kinder ruler than he was. (Cheers.) If Government permit it, I shall be proud to know that this bridge is called after me. On this point I will inform you later. But in any case I thank you for the thought which has prompted your desire in this direction. I join with you in wishing that Mr. Laxmidas Khimji, who is such a well-known and leading citizen of Bombay, and who at the same time belongs to Khambhalia and has taken such a leading interest in the Chikhal Trust, could have been here to witness this first step in the fruition of the Trust; but as you remark he is old and not in the best of health, added to which the journey from Bombay to this place is both long and troublesome. Mr. Sykes, the State Engineer, who is present to-day, will, I know, give you all essential advice and assistance during the progress of the Bridge and I feel sure that on your side you will see that the work turned out is durable and good and that the Chikhal Trust funds are thus well spent. (Cheers.) Gentlemen of Khambhalia, I cannot let this opportunity slip of saying a word in praise of the charitable and generous spirit you are showing in this hard famine year. (Cheers.) Some of you have subscribed a considerable sum of money to relieve the poor of this district and also to keep alive the cattle; and I am given to understand that your charity, though beginning at home, does not stop there, but is extended to sufferers in Gujarat. Your work such as this brings its own reward in the thought and knowledge that you have done something which has resulted in benefiting others and relieving the needy. I feel sure you will not relax your efforts; but let me advise you to use discrimination in the distribution of your charity, so that it may reach the really poor ones. (Cheers.)

R. B. Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel then stood up and gave in the Vernacular a substance of Colonel Kennedy's speech.

While the address and reply were being delivered, the Brahmins were occupied in performing the usual propitiatory ceremonies over the stone. The party then proceeded to the place where the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was to be performed. The stone was then manipulated and declared by Colonel Kennedy to have been well and truly laid. On the conclusion of the ceremony all returned to the mandap and after recitations describing the occasion were given, the proceedings closed with the customary distribution of pan-supari attar and gulab.

THE FRENCH STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Indus, sailing to-day:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ashman Mr D W
Allen Major and Mrs
Acatos Mr P
Aboyashi Ho Mr
Auriac Mr
Amiet Mr
Ange Mr
Black Mr F
Beice Mr G
Blackstock Miss I
Baxter Mrs
Byass Mrs, infant and nurse
Beckett, Mrs
Beckett Mr E
Barker Mrs Digby
Bann Miss
Cockburn Mrs and 2 children
Cuppage Mrs, child and nurse
Charriot Mr P, Mrs and child
Carter Capt B
Cno Mr Kono
Cuma Mr Suzuki
Csumo Mr Haeoi
Chebault Mr
Cheon Mr
Carre Mr
Corvez Mr and child
Cristani Mr
Calcen Mr
Cahn Mr
Darra Miss M E
DeMello Mr R
Danvergne Mr
Daunt Mrs and Miss
Denzier M
Daly Mr N J
Dutt Mr R
Daloy Mr A
Damaskino Mr
De Mardone, Mr Castelin
De Michaux Mr and Mrs
De Casal Mr
Delso Mr.
Dussutory Mr and child
Deiss Mr
Deroozier Mr
Elias Marry Rev mother
Ein Mr Yaito
Eyaze Mr Utchitora
Gorla Mr and Mrs
Garros Mr
Gabri Mr Y
Grundy Mr
Gordon Mrs S L
Graves Col S H P
Granprey Lieut Col de
Gordon Mrs, child and baby
Handey Mr
Homano Mrs
Hirch Mr
Heurteaux Mr
Horsburgh Mr
Hong Mr and Mrs Anang
Hori Mr Nayajima
Hron Mr Nyesughi
Jones Mr and Miss D
Jupe Mrs
Jourdan Mr, Mrs & 2 children
Kuin Mr Iwanwa
Kiku Mr Saito
Kane Mr Horic
Kunotsuka Mr Kato
Katighat Mr J
Lawson Miss A E
Longin M
Lacascade Mr, Mrs & daughter
Lere Mr
Lorig Mr
Le Morvan Mr
Mackay Mr T D and servant
Maido Ji Mr
Mayaoka Mr
Mattaldi Mr and Mrs
Millet Mr
Makre Mr
Morton Mr and Mrs
Marshall Mr G Byny
Mills Mrs
Masson Mr Muir, Mrs and child
McInerny Mrs and infant
Muir Mrs C W
Morris Mr
McDonald Miss
Malchus Mr M J
Macpherson Mrs & 2 children
McKay Mr T D
Norledge Mr and Mrs
Ogilvie Mr L
Owen Col and Mrs C W
Osten Mr Baron
Phillips Mr and Mrs
Patterson Rev, Mrs, 2 children and nurse
Payne Mr H H
Parker Rev and Mrs E W
Pereira Mr D E
Pearson Mr and Miss
Price Mr
Porchet Mr
Rodgers Mrs and child
Robert Mr
Reynolds Miss and 2 children
Ruegg Mr A
Sedcan Mr and Mrs D K
Seeding Mr P P
Scoures Mr N
Sucart Mrs E S
Saoourez Mr
Sinclair Mi s M T
Svaine Mrs, child and nurse
Smith Mrs Maxwell
Sawyer Lt G W
Sevadjian Mr G
Shapoorjee S Jassawalla Mr
Thomas Mr, Mrs and 2 boys
Tranouil Mr, Mrs and infant
Take Mr Nayashira
Tremoot Mr, Mrs & 4 children
Trebault Mr
Verschur Mr
Villamer Mr
Vivier Mr
Vial Mr
Villar Col and Mrs.
Vinale Mr B
Whittle Miss
Wutzler Mrs and Miss
Wakefield Mr B
Waka Mr Hatsukawa
2nd deck

THE FAMINE FUND FETE.

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Where all worked so well and so heartily, it is difficult and perhaps unwise to mention any names, but as certain names have been already put down in different reports of the Fete, we would like to add only a few to those already published. While quite endorsing all that has been written regarding the splendid work done by the ground and lighting committees, we cannot miss this opportunity of acknowledging the great assistance given by Mr. G. T. W. Olver and the invaluable services rendered by Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram and Mr. Pestonji Edulji Dharwar. Few beyond ourselves can be aware of the devotion with which they worked, and we have no hesitation in saying that without their self-sacrificing efforts we could not have got the preparations satisfactorily completed.

Of the help we received from the Europeans and Natives in charge of the various stalls, Cafe Chantant, Fish Pond, and other side shows, we Cannot speak too highly, nor can we forget the good nature which prevailed throughout, the courtesy and consideration which were extended to us by all, and above all the pluck with which the ladies, after several days of hard work in preparing for the Fete and three trying days spent almost entirely on the Oval during the Fete, willingly came forward and stayed at their posts for the fourth day in spite of great personal fatigue and in many cases at great personal inconvenience, because they knew that by so doing they could further promote the cause for which they were working.

The splendid results of the Bazaars under the management of Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Tata and Miss Hewitt and of Lady Jenkins, Lady Jehanghir and Mrs. Bomanji Petit are already well known and much appreciated, and we now wish to tender our thanks to those Hindu ladies and gentlemen who came forward at the last moment and in spite of the serious difficulties with which they had to contend, carried through their project of having a Hindu ladies stall. Little time was left to get contributions for the stall, but with the help of some presents and donations supplemented by articles procured on sale from different merchants they have been able to give material assistance to the Funds. Our personal thanks are due to those European ladies who so kindly consented to co-operate with the Hindu ladies and gentlemen.

To those, both Europeans and Natives, who contributed so handsomely to the various stalls our gratitude is due, and also to all those who by lending us plant, materials, &c., enabled us to keep expenses much lower than we could otherwise have hoped.

To his Excellency the Governor and to the officers and men of the Navy and Army we are indebted for so many attractive performances in the arena and in the bandstand, and to Harmston's Circus we must give our thanks for all they did for us. We are also indebted to the B. V. R. Cycle Club and to Mr. Gordhundas G. Tejpal for much help.

In conclusion we wish to express the great honour it has been to us to be supported by such an enthusiastic and good natured body of workers: the kindness we have received on all hands has made our burden a very light one and has turned our toil into a real pleasure.—Yours, &c.,

MARSHALL REID.
D. B. BINNING.
Joint Hon.

and of the police. You have represented that to place subordinate judicial officers under the officer who is the head of the executive and the police, not only leads to occasional failure of justice, but oftener leads to the suspicion of injustice which, in a country like India, should not be tolerated. Is there anything unreasonable in this prayer? Do not the highest judicial authorities in England, including men who have had long experience of Indian administration, condemn the present system and demand a separation of the judicial and executive functions as perfectly feasible and likely to be beneficial in India? And may we not expect then that his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in accordance with the sound advice of the Secretary of State for India, will give a favourable consideration to this representation of the people, and mark his administration of an important Province of India by giving effect to this representation?

ADMISSION OF THE PEOPLE TO THE HIGHER SERVICES.

You have in this Province, as elsewhere in India, the higher ranks of all the Civil Departments of the State filled under a system, which virtually excludes the people of India from getting a fair share of the appointments. I am not speaking only of the great civil service of India, but of all services—the educational service, the medical service, the police service, the engineering service, the post and telegraph services, the jail and forest services,—all the great services of India. By a system of exclusion, unexampled in the history of any civilised country in ancient or modern times, we, the people of India, are virtually excluded from the higher ranks of these services, and all the higher appointments in these services barring a very small percentage, are held by Europeans. I have said, this is a state of things unexampled in the history of any civilised country, for I can call to mind no instance, in ancient or modern history, in which the rulers of a civilised and great country so entirely excluded the people of the country from all the higher ranks of the civil administration. The British nation do not desire this act of injustice to be perpetrated and continued. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has declared in the most solemn manner her desire to admit all her subjects to all offices without distinction of race, caste or creed; and yet the rules of admission to the civil services have been framed so as to virtually exclude us from holding a reasonable share of the high appointments in our own country. From a Parliamentary return issued in 1892, it appears that nearly one-fifth of the gross revenues of India went in the payment of salaries to Europeans drawing morethan a thousand rupees a year. You have asked that this unjust and ungenerous rule of exclusion should be modified, and that after we have been educated for three generations in English schools and colleges, we may now be permitted under more equitable rules of admission, to have a fair share of those appointments for which we have proved our fitness. Is this representation unfair or unreasonable? If they be not so, if they be reasonable and moderate, may we not expect his Excellency the new Governor of Bombay will signalize his administration by somewhat modifying the present system of exclusion, and admitting us to a fair share of those high appointments to which our claim is recognized by our Queen and Sovereign?

RELIEF TO CULTIVATORS BY MODERATE AND FIXED LAND ASSESSMENTS.

But, gentlemen, I turn from these and many other subjects, on which you have from time to time submitted your representations to the Government, to that vaster subject which is at present engaging the attention of his Excellency—the poverty and distress of the agricultural population, and the famine which is desolating Western India at the present moment. If there is one subject which should be above the sphere of party controversies, and should appeal to the humanity of all, it is the subject of those famines which have been desolating the country so frequently in recent years. And if any of you gentlemen have visited relief centres as I have recently done, and seen hundreds and thousands of starving and tottering men and women, our brothers and our sisters, crawling along the roads, resting under trees, lying down on the wayside perhaps to die before the hand of relief can reach them, you will have felt, as I felt, that this calamity, this overwhelming scene of human suffering and distress and death, cries to Heaven for a permanent redress. The way in which a permanent redress can be provided, and the condition of the agricultural population of India can be improved is not unknown to the authorities. In Provinces like Bengal, where private zamindars make their own arrangements with ryots, the cultivators do not pay more than one-sixth the gross produce of their lands as rent, and in many districts they pay a still more moderate rent. In parts of India like Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces, where the Government is virtually the landlord, or where the Government fixes the rental payable to landlords, the rental is screwed up to something near one-third of the gross produce, and the peasantry is necessarily reduced to poverty and indebtedness. In Bengal there is no such thing as enhancement of rents except on very strong and equitable grounds which landlords have to establish in Courts of Justice; in Bombay, Madras, and the Central Provinces, every recurring settlement means an enhancement of rents, and this uncertainty of assessments paralyses agricultural industry and impoverishes the peasantry. In Bengal I have known the cultivators of entire districts fall back on their past savings in years of failure of crops; in Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces there are no such savings to fall back upon, and every year of bad harvests is a year of famine and of deaths. These facts are not unknown to the authorities, and able and distinguished administrators have from time to time suggested the true remedy. As far back as 1862, Lord Canning proposed a permanent settlement for all India; and if Lord Canning had lived five years longer, his proposal would have been acted upon, and famines in their present intense and disastrous forms would have been unknown. Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook placed on record their view against frequent and harassing surveys and settlements; and acting on their suggestions, Lord Ripon finally proposed a modified form of permanent settlement which seemed to meet all objections and to provide a satisfactory solution to the whole question. Lord Ripon claimed for the State the right to enhance revenue in the future on the ground of a rise in prices; but he assured the cultivators against recurring settlements and against all enhancements except on this one equitable ground. Gentlemen, this equitable solution was accepted and acted upon in Madras, and I am informed, also in Bombay; but Lord Ripon left India in December 1884, and his wise decision was vetoed by the Secretary of State for India in January 1885. And India has thus once more been plunged into another era of uncertain assessments, frequent enhancements, agricultural distress, and disastrous famines.

We appeal, gentlemen, to the new Governor of Bombay, who comes in our midst with the best traditions of good government, to grant to our vast agricultural population a moderate rental such as prevails in Bengal and Northern India, and that fixity of assessments which is the secret of agricultural prosperity in all countries in the world. We appeal to him in this year of famine and distress to extend to us that relief which is connected with the names of Canning and of Ripon, and to proclaim that in districts which have been once surveyed and settled, and in which most of the cultivable lands are under cultivation, there shall be no further harassing surveys and settlements, and no enhancement of rents except on the sole and equitable ground of a rise in prices. Gentlemen, I thank you once more for the cordial welcome you have given me and for the kind farewell you have accorded to me. This time to-morrow, I shall be on the sea on my way to Europe, but wherever I may be, your aims and aspirations shall be mine, your endeavours shall be my endeavours, and we shall work for a common purpose and a common object—for the happiness and prosperity and good government of our common motherland. (Applause.)

The chairman said it was fully expected that Mr. Dutt would give them a very instructive able and interesting address. Regarding the questions to which he had referred, it could not be said that the suggestions of Mr. Dutt came from an irresponsible source. He had no doubt that his suggestions would have the best attention of those to whom they were addressed. Mr. Dutt was entitled to their cordial thanks for the very earnest advocacy he had always put forward on behalf of India and in going to England to again carry on that work he carried with him the best wishes of the people in India.

Mr. W. A. Chambers, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Dutt, said that with a man of the experience and ability of Mr. Dutt their cause was in very safe hands. The more he (the speaker) thought over Indian questions and agitation the more he was convinced that the only way in which they could give practical shape to them was by having in England a man of the character and ability of Mr. Dutt. Whether they liked it or not the British people ruled the Empire and they would rule it correctly if they were correctly instructed. If they could get Mr. Dutt into the House of Commons he had no doubt that the money and the work it would cost would be well expended. (Applause.)

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare seconded the proposition which was carried by acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. N. N. Katrak presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday. There were also present:—Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Muljt B. Barbhaya, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Ismail Jamahomed, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

INCREASE IN THE POLICE MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

The committee considered letter from the Commissoner dated 6th instant, forwarding with remarks, with reference to Corporation resolution dated the 19th February 1900, a copy of the Chief Accountant's report dated the 3rd instant, in which an increase in the monthly payments on account of police charges was requested:

Letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, No. 336, dated the 15th January 1900:—

"I am directed to state, for the information of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, that the Accountant-General, in submitting his Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 under '20, Police,' has observed that the Revised Estimate assumes that the Bombay Municipality will pay in the current year its share with arrears plus the amount proposed by Government to charge to the divisible account with effect from 1st April 1899, for the rent of police buildings and chowkies in the City of Bombay used by the Bombay City Police. The total amount due in the current year is Rs. 5,20,251 minus Rs. 10,463, the Government grant for the Victoria and Albert Museum, or Rs. 5,15,788; and as the Municipality is paying at the rate of Rs. 41,666-10-8 per mensem, of Rs. 5,00,000 a year, the outstandings for the current year at its close will amount to Rs. 15,788, if the anticipated expenditure turns out as estimated. A portion of this amount, viz., Rs. 1,977-10-1, has been adjusted in the accounts in the manner explained in my letter No. 8966 of the 22nd ultimo; and as to the balance Rs. 13,810-5-11, I am to request that the Corporation will consider the advisability of increasing the monthly payments in the remaining months of the year so as to liquidate the whole of the anticipated claim by the 10th March next."

Corporation Resolution, No. 12824, dated the 19th February 1900:—"That the letter from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, No. 336, dated the 15th January 1900, requesting that the Corporation will consider the advisability of increasing the monthly payment on account of police charges, be referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks and proposals to be submitted as early as possible through the Standing Committee.

Letter from the Commissioner, No. 31835, dated the 6th March 1900—Forwarding, with reference to Corporation Resolution, No. 12824, dated the 19th February 1900, copy of the Chief Accountant's Report No. 9547, dated the 3rd March 1900, as follows: "The original estimate of the cost of the City Police for 1899-1900 payable by the Municipality, which was received from Government under No. 7096, dated 19 November 1898, Judicial Department, amounted to Rs. 5,12,000, and deducting the rebate of Rs. 10,463 due by Government in respect of the maintenance of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Queen's Statue, the net estimate amounted to Rs. 5,01,537. A lump sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was, therefore, provided in the Budget for 1899-1900 and has already been paid to Government by 12 equal monthly instalments. "It appears from the letter now received from Government that the revised estimate for 1899-1900 amounts to Rs. 5,26,251, including Rs. 1,977-10-1 claimed on account of arrear police charges. The net revised estimate for the year thus amounts to Rs. 5,24,273 against the original estimate of Rs. 5,12,000. "As no details have been furnished by Government to show how the revised estimate has been arrived at it is not possible for this office to state what the difference of Rs. 12,273 is due to, but it is presumed that this is due to Government having included in the account, rent of the buildings and land occupied by the police and Grain Compensation. The question of the rent proposed to be charged by Government for their buildings and land is still under consideration and no decision has been arrived at with regard to their proposal. Deducting from the revised estimate of Rs. 5-24,273 shown in para. 3 the rebate of Rs. 10,463 due by Government in respect of the maintenance of the Museum and the Queen's Statue, the net estimate would amount to Rs. 5,13,810 or Rs. 13,810 more than the sum already paid by the Municipality. It may be stated here that the actual expenditure for 1898-1899 amounted to Rs. 4,92,808-6-9 against the contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs paid by the Municipalty, thus resulting in an overpay ment of Rs. 7,191-9-3. It is just possible that the actuals for 1899-1900 may likewise not come up to the revised estimate. "Government may, therefore, be informed that, in the absence of full details showing how the revised estimate has been arrived at and of the Corporation's final decision with regard to the question of rent claimed by Government for their buildings and land occupied by the police, it has not been found possible to obtain a further grant from the Corporation with a view to increase the contribution for 1899-1900. "When the accounts for 1899-1900 are closed and the actuals are ascertained and when the Corporation decide to admit the Government claim for rent, any difference that may be found payable by the Corporation in respect of the police charges can be claimed in the usual way." Stating as follows:—"The Accountant General having requested me to pay Rs. 13,810-5-11 mentioned in the letter of Government before the 10th March 1900, I have informed him that in the absence of details as to how the difference between the original and revised estimates was arrived at I have not been able to approach the Corporation in the matter, and that the Government letter referred to is under the consideration of that body."

It was resolved to forward the correspondence to the Corporation with the suggestion that the papers be referred to the Committee appointed to consider the matter of the police charges.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned till Friday the 23rd instant.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

Second forecast of the outturn of the linseed crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1900:—

The unfavourable conditions, which have proved so disastrous to the wheat crop, have practically destroyed the linseed crop. The area sown is estimated to be less than half that sown last year, and barely a third of the average of the last ten years. In the Northern districts, where the reserve of moisture in the ground was greater than elsewhere, from 30 to 45 per cent. of a normal yield is reported; but in these districts the area under the crop is relatively insignificant. In the rest of the Province very little of the crop came to maturity at all, and the yields are nominal. They are returned at amounts ranging between 5 and 15 per cent; but it is doubtful whether even these estimates allow sufficiently for the areas in which germination failed. The crop has been a total failure in Wardha and Nimar. Taken as they stand the district estimates work out to an average of 16 per cent. on the year's area; but I do not suppose that the crop has been more than 5 per cent. of a normal outturn on a normal area.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

Second forecast of the outturn of the wheat crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1900:—

So far as the district estimates go the total area reported to be sown with wheat this season is 1,439,000 acres, or some 38 per cent. less than the average area of the past ten years. This extraordinary contraction is solely due to the extraordinary circumstances of the season. The total failure of the autumn rains following a most unusual deficiency in the rainfall of the monsoon proper, left much of the ground unfit for sowing and the prospects were so discouraging that there was but little inducement to show. To this general rule some of the Northern districts, which enjoyed a heavier monsoon rainfall, were a partial exception.

Under these unfavourable circumstances germination was very defective, and many of the young seedlings, which managed to struggle above the surface, withered under the effects of the November sun. There was no rain or dew, and such plants as survived reached a stunted maturity long before the proper time for ripening. As a consequence, over the whole of the south and west of the Province, the crop has been a failure. In a few favoured localities about a quarter yield is being got in, but on the whole 10 to 15 per cent., or even less, is all that can be estimated allowing for failure to germinate.

In the two Eastern districts of Raipur and Bilaspur conditions were not quite so unfavourable, and the yield is expected to be about a third of the normal, on an area 40 per cent. below the average.

In the Northern districts there was a sufficient reserve of moisture in the soil to enable the crop to hold out better and develop more slowly. The rain of the middle of January, too late elsewhere to do any good, delayed the harvest by a fortnight, refreshed the crops and enable the ears to fill better. The outturn in these districts ranges from half to three-quarters of the normal. The five districts of the Jubbulpore Division and Narsinghpur fall within this category, while in Hoshangabad and Chhindwara, adjacent to the last-named, about 40 to 45 per cent. of the normal is expected.

On the whole, so far as present estimates go, the wheat crop may be taken at about 45 per cent. of a normal yield on an area 40 per cent. of the average, or rather less than 20 per cent. of the normal yield on a normal area. When the actual areas are reported and the crops have been threshed out, the final result may be better than this, but up to the present the harvest has not had the effect of appreciably lowering the price of wheat, which is about 50 to 60 per cent. higher than it was last year.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

PARSEE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

True to their well-known commercial instincts, writes a correspondent, the Parsees of Bombay are to have a High School of Commerce. They were the first to start a free school for imparting English education to the poor of their community. They were likewise the first amongst the other communities of this great city to start the Alexandra Girls School for imparting English education to native girls. They were the first to establish an orphanage for the waifs and strays of their community. In like manner they will hereafter be able to claim that they were the pioneers of commercial education in this city. No other community in Bombay can boast as many educational Institutions as the Parsees have founded for the education of their youth. Besides half a dozen high schools managed by enterprising private individual educationists they have no less than three public high schools for the poor. The Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, which recently celebrated its jubilee, was founded more than 50 years ago by the munificence of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, supplimented by a liberal donation from the Parssee Panchayet. That school has been doing noble work for upwards of half a century. Then there is the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage founded in the eighties in memory of the late lamented Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, which is supplying a long felt want of the community. The third educational charity is the B. J. Parsee Charitable Institution which was founded in 1890 by the munificence of the late Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I.

Two of these schools have hitherto been preparing pupils for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University. The youngest of them is now going to take a new departure. Under the initiative of its energetic and enterprising managing trustee this institution has been striving ever since it was established to give a commercial bent to the course of instruction imparted by it. The chairman Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy is also a staunch supporter of commerc education and so are the other trustees of the institution who are all well-known citizens. In March 1891, they approached Government with a scheme of commercial education. Sir Raymond West held the portfolio of education at that time and he gave them some encouragement. The educational department also gave them a conditional promisa of grants in aid and advised them to proceed cautiously and to introduce commercial subjects tentatively. Accordingly French, short hand and drawing were first introduced as commercial subjects. Recently the trustees have made provision for teaching commercial correspondence and Bookkeeping and with the view to make the school a purely commercial high school they have secured the services of Mr. K. Sbramani Aiyar B.A., L.T. &c, as the principal of their institution. Mr. Aiyar is a Bachelor of Arts and a Fellow of the Madras University and was, we believe, the first Madras graduate to secure the degree of licentiate of Feaching. He is an earnest thoughtful man and an enthusiast in the cause of commercial education, to popularise and perfect which in the sister presidency Mr. Aiyar took a very prominent part. He has come to Bombay with most excellent credentials from the Madras Educational Department and the Madras Secretariat. The Hon'ble Mr. E. Giles, our popular director of Public Instruction visited the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy schools on Saturdry last and spent some time in discussing with Mr. Rustomji Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the chairman, Mr. Pestonjee N. Wadia, the managing trustee, and Mr. Aiyar, the new principal; their schemes for the promotion of commercial education in this great city. They also discussed the advisability if amending the existing examinations so as to make the subjects of examinations sufficiently numerous and elastic to permit an adequate amount of individual freedom for those who choose to qualify themselves for commercial offices and the trades. The result seems to was for the present tentative and would be modified from time to time as circumstances might require or experience direct. The directors complimented the trustees on having secured the services of so experienced an able principal for their commercial high schools, and promised his cordial cooperation in their laudable efforts to provide young Pasees with effective weapons in the shape of a sound practical business education to fight, what our excellent Governor calls 'the never ending battle of life".

The managers of this excellent scholastic institution are doing all in their power to promote the object they have in view, viz., to popularize the lines of education they hdve adopted. They have arranged, among other means to give a series of lectures. The first of such popular lecures was given the other day by Mr. P. N. Wadia in the hall of the Elphinstone High School under the auspices of the Teachers' Association on the advantage of and the necessity for a wide diffusion of commercial education. It was a very eloquent and instructive lecture and the subject was treated in that able and practical way which was fully expected from one who had devoted years to the study of commercial education. We wish the trustees every success in their important undertaking.

PIPLADA AND THE WAR.

On receipt of the news of the unconditional surrender of Cronje the Thakur Saheb of Piplada, Rawat Kesri Singh, offered his congratulations to Captain W. M. Cubitt, the Political Agent of Malwa. On the following day, Captain Cubitt laid the foundation-stone of the band of "Victoria Tank," and said:—"Never as you all know has a famine been more general and widespread, and for the first time, I believe, in the memory of man, has Malwa been visited by this calamity. Instead of being able to assist, as Malwa has so often done in the past, those unfortunate people who through scarcity in their own country had emigrated into Malwa in the hope of obtaining food for themselves and fodder for their cattle, the people of every hamlet and village in Malwa have been driven to cry out for help. The Darbar and Chiefs have willingly responded to this appeal to the best of their ability, and although mistakes may have been made here and there, still I am satisfied that everything has been and is being done to afford adequate relief. You, Thakur Saheb, have also done all that you can to help your people in their hour of need. This tank is being constructed by famine-stricken labourers; and it will, I trust, last many years, thus testifying to future generations the good work done under your directions, besides being of great benefit to them. I am sure that the best thing that we can wish in connection with the Victoria Tank is that when once filled, it shall never dry." The Political Agent with the famine assistant started for Saliana on the 4th March on which day the news of the relief of Ladysmith was received in Piplada, and the Thakur Saheb gave an evening party, and proposed the health of her Majesty and Lord Roberts, and the other British soldiers fighting in South Africa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th March,

1. The Battalion will parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 17th instant, (Bank Holiday) for Commanding Officer's Parade. As this is the last Saturday parade before that inspection, it is hoped that all the companies will parade as strong as possible, and that all Officers will attend.

2. The Range will be reserved for "F" Company on the 18th instant.

3. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. to-morrow (Friday) the 16th instant at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

4. It is notified that the General Officer Commanding the District will inspect the Regiment on Saturday afternoon the 24th instant. All members of the Corps must attend this parade or obtain leave of absence which can only be granted for good cause shewn.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned Volunteers No. 476 Volunteer C F Smith, A Company from 13th March to 12th June 1900, and No. 3/37 Volunteer M A Mithen, D Company from this date to 31st March 1900.

6. The Battalion will fall in for Church Parade at the Town Hall at 5-15 p.m. on Sunday the 18th instant.

Dress—Khaki, Helmets, and Side Arms. Pouches will not be worn.

7. Government Resolution No. 1323 dated 7th March 1900 is published for information:—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Lieut Charles Carkeet James is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th March.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company, (Town Hall Compound) on Thursday and Friday, at 8-45 p.m. 10-inch R M L Gun drill and Subdivisional Squad drills.
No. 2 Company, 10-inch R M L Gun drill to-day (Thursday) at 3-15 p.m. at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

2. The proficiency class will meet at Nesbit Road Headquarters to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.
The Fort Members of the proficiency class will meet at the Corps Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. and will bring their Carbines.

4. Members are requested to return to Fort Head-quarters at once the passes of servants, in their possession.

5. Squad and Guard Mounting Competition will take place at the Town Hall Compound on Saturday next the 17th instant. Fall in at 5 p.m. sharp.

Dress:—Drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.
Ties may be decided on the smartness of the turn out.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA,
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
THURSDAY, MARCH 15.
7-30 a.m.—Special Celebration for his Safe Return of War

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE FAR EAST.

THE PALACE INTRIGUES AT PEKING.

THE IMPERIAL SUCCESSION.

A Peking correspondent writes:—Another act in the Palace drama was played on the 25th ultimo when the Empress-Dowager summoned the Princes of the Imperial family, and the leading officials to meet and select an Heir to the Throne. It is stated that three young Princes were presented to the assembly for respectful consideration. The claims of the three were about equally strong, and the great men deliberated for about 12 hours before P'u Chun, a grandson of Prince Tun, the fifth son of Tao Kuang was chosen. The young Prince is considered to be one of the most eligible so far as his pedigree is concerned. Then he is young, and that is a prime qualification in the estimation of the Empress-Dowager, who has no idea of relinquishing the power she has held so long and so tenaciously.

Pu Chun has been reported to be a lad of eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen years, but the best testimony asserts that he is thirteen years old according to English reckoning. He is described as a stout, strong boy, and if his resolute 'Aunt,' or 'Grant-aunt,' holds on long enough, he will probably need all the vigour he possesses.

In all probability he was really selected by the Empress-Dowager, and the great assembly simply met and formally assented to her decision. I am informed that she conferred with Prince Kung several years ago, and proposed that P'u Chun should be appointed successor to Kuang Hsu but Prince Kung opposed and for the time frustrated her scheme. Since then, times have changed, and excepting a few of the poorer Princes, none of Kuang Hsu's friends remain. His father, Prince Chun, was once the most powerful man in the empire and with Weng Tung ho, the Empefor's tutor, led the Conservative Party in Peking in their strenuous opposition to progressive measures. That Party, under new leaders, has since then crushed the Emperor and his Tutor too. Both are under rigid surveillance, and any day may be sent to 'join their ancestors.' The Emperor's mother,—who was the sister of the Empress-Dowager,—was once unfortunate enough to make some remark which aroused bitter feeling in the heart of Tsz-Hsi.

LADIES ARE NOT ALWAYS ANGELS,

and the Empress deliberately and grievously insulted her sister, so that she 'through anger, refused food and sought death.' Then the Empress called upon her, and finally induced her to take a little nourishment. Soon after, however, she resumed fasting, and in due course 'ascended' and left Kuang Hsu an orphan to struggle alone with the one strong will' and real ruler of the empire. It was soon after this that the Emperor sought for friends and allies among the Reform Party. How that Party was betrayed, its leaders destroyed or banished by the "Coup d'Etat," is now partially recorded in the history of 1898. There is no reason to believe that the Emperor is as ill as the recent decrees have stated, nor that he has been responsible for a single document since September, 1898, nor that he was willing to nominate an heir. On the contrary, there is good authority for the reports that since the "Coup d'Etat, he has several times tried to escape from the Palace, the last attempt being made when he discovered that he would be compelled to assent to the appointment of an heir to the throne. He knew well enough that this meant danger, and sought to avert it. It seems that one or two friend stried to enlist foreign intervention only just before the decision of the Empress-Dowager and her allies to appoint P'u Chun Heir-Apparent.

THE ATTEMPT FAILED.

Why? Because it is more important to attend to the needs of those who trip the 'light fantastic toe,' than to the appeal of an Emperor for a slight prolongation of his days! Finding no hope remained, the Emperor took up the document which had been prepared for him, handed it to Prince Li, the head of the Imperial Clan,—and burst into tears. His 'dear Aunt' had carried her point, and at once administered consolation, 'That will do, you had better return to your rooms—the New Year will soon be here and we have to make preparations.'

Some people blame the Emperor for weakly yielding to the will of 'a woman.' Well, perhaps said critics know little of the disadvantages weighing down a young man whose days have almost all been passed in the enervating atmosphere of Peking palaces. It is not the first time in history that a man of thirty has been worsted by a lady of more than three score years—and it may not be the last. Moreover, in most contests, a powerful physique tells, and in this the Empress-Dowager far out-classed Kuang Hsu. In addition, she was supported by a large majority of the most influential Manchu Princes and officials, who doubtless believed they were fighting for everything worth living for—and probably for life itself.

Then, isolation and captivity tend to reduce strength and courage. If those who censure Kuang Hsu for being deficient in spirit were to take his place in the little island-palace and be surrounded with only spies and foes for 15 months as he has been, perhaps even their buoyancy would be considerably diminished and their heroic tone lose some of its exquisite timbre. Anyway, courage, though a grand endowment, is not everything; the bravest men have not invariably been the best. One thing is certain—and that is a good deal—Kuang Hsu loved his people and risked everything in his attempt to reform his country.

An observant diplomat who saw him last year told me that the Emperor had a somewhat sad, but still an intelligent face, with no trace of evil in it. In time, the truth—or at least a good deal of it—will be known, and there is not much risk in predicting that history will deal more kindly with him than with his redoubtable 'Aunt'—and her allies and apologists. The question asked just now both by Chinese and foreigners, is—

'WHAT WILL BECOME OF KUANG HSU?'

and it is easier to ask than to answer it. Some think his days will soon run out, others expect that he will see two or three months—possibly a year more Again, others say that it matters little, as a little time more or less can, under the circumstances, make little difference either to him or his country. This is by no means certain, and at any rate healthy humanitarian feeling cannot acquiesce in such a view. 'If,' say saner men, 'his life can be saved by some prudent hint from one or more of the foreign diplomats, the chance should not be lost—or perhaps when history pillories the Oriental conspirators against him, certain Occidentals will share the same execration.

It is stated by many of the Chinese that Kuang Hsu has become indifferent to his fate, and this would not be surprising. Nevertheless the old proverb recurs to the mind, 'While there is life, there is hope.' Strange things found in the story of mankind and it is even yet possible that if the Emperor's life can be prolonged, he may be able to do more for the reform and true prosperity of his country than has been done by all of his 'illustrious ancestors' who have occupied the Dragon Throne. That, surely, is not "impossible."—*China Mail.*

CHINESE REFORMERS.

THEY MUST BE KILLED.

The Empress-Dowager of China has issued a secret Edict to all Viceroys and Governors, commanding them to discover and arrest all reformers. A special Edict issued by the Dowager-Empress commands the officials at Changsha, near Soochow to arrest and kill the reformer Weng Lung He and the censor Shen Peng. Shen Peng has already been arrested.

Another Imperial decree dated 14th February reads as follows:—

Ever since the heinous crimes against the dynasty committed by Kang Yu-wei and Liang Chii-chao (Reform Leaders) and their consequent proscription, we have repeatedly commanded the Viceroys and Governors of the maritime provinces to offer rewards for the capture of these two men and also to buy the services of men to betray them to the authorities: but so far, it seems, without any success. In the meanwhile these two have been inciting the Chinese of the sea coast and islands against us by their writtings, and have even published newspapers to propogate their treason for the success of their nefarious designs. Language is insufficient to express our indignation and anger at the conduct of these men. We therefore, hereby again command the Viceroys and Governors of all our provinces to issue proclamations giving out in clear and plain terms that the Imperial Government guarantees a reward of One Hundred Thousand Tales to any one, without distinction of class or social standing, who shall be able to hand over to the authorities the actual persons of Kang Yu-wei and Liang Ch'i-chao (ex-Editor of the Chinese Progress), or should these man be slain (assassinated) it will only be necessary to have their bodies indentified to receive the same reward now offered. To show the sincerity of the Imperial Government in its offer of reward 15t thesald amount of Tls. 100,000 be sent to the Shanghai Taotai who is tohold the money ready for immediate handing over to the successful men as soon as the formality of identification be over, in order that there may be no unnecessary delay in giving said reward. Should official rank be desired in preference to this money we will give high substantial rank far above the usual habit of granting such, which will satisfy the desires of the most ambitious. Now as regards the treasonous writings of Kang Yu-wei and Liang and their newspaper publications, to get people to read them will necessitate these papers being sold within Chinese juri-diction and our purpose must be to prevent them from being bought or read; for with no one to read their writings it follows that their seditions cannot spread. We therefore command all our Viceroys and Governors to make strict investigations regarding the sales of these papers, and to arrest and heavily punish any one found buying or reading them. In conclusion we learn that followers of the two arch-traitors have also written seditious theses and books, and it is our command that search shall be made for them and when found they shall be burnt and destroyed. These measures will vindicate the dignity of the Imperial dynastry and quiet the hearts of our people.

Note.—As usual the above decree is issued in the unfortunate Emperor's name.—*Translator.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PRESS MESSAGES BILL.

Some of the vernacular papers are pleased that the consideration of the Press Messages Bill has had once more to be deferred. The "Gujerati" says:—Except the "Pioneer" no one is satisfied with the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. The "Staesman," the "Bombay Gazette," "Capital" and some other papers have disapproved of it for some reason or other. The Hon. Mr. Ibbetson, in moving for further postponing, consideration of the measure, admitted that government had received a memorial signed by the representatives of no fewer than nine newspapers in different parts of India and of Reuter's Telegram Co., asking for a material alteration in the lines on which the Bill, as now ravised, was framed. Moreover notice of 12 amendments had been given, five of them affecting a single section and being more or less of a conflicting character. The "Pioneer," which will be doubly protected if the Bill as it stands is passed into law, is the only party which, according to the "Statesman" and "Capital," will profit under the proposed arrangement. Anglo-Indian papers, which generally stand shoulder to shoulder, are evidently not pleased with special legislation of this kind for the benefit of their Allahabad contemporary, and it is amusing to see them fighting it out amongst themselves.

The "Indian Spectator" writes:—The consideration of the Telegraphic Press Messages Bill has once again been postponed. The amendments introduced by the Select Committee have not, all of them, commended themselves to the majority even of Anglo-Indian journalists. The 'eighteen-hours' clause practically does not apply to the Allahabad and Lahore papers, while the papers published in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are subject to it. A uniform eighteen hours' copyright will probably be ultimately adopted. It has also transpired that Reuter enjoys the important concession of sending his messages as "urgent" at deferred rates over the Indian telegraph, and people naturally ask if, in view of the copyright claimed, this concession should be continued. There is much to be said for Sir Antony MacDonnell's view that State subsidised Agencies have no claim to copyright.

BUILDING FINES IN SALSETTE.

In reference to the reply of Government to the memorial on the subject of building fines in Salsette, the "Rast Goftar" remarks:—The Bombay Government have at last consented to listen to the prayers of those who have been demanding the lightening of the building fines in Salsette. Though not reverting completely to their former policy in the matter, they have promised a reduction which will be found substantial enough when compared with the exorbitant and almost prohibitive demand which they have been making during the last few years. Orders have been issued whereby in the localities mentioned in the memorial, fines will be abolished and a special assessment levied, proportioned strictly to the market value of the land which may be appropriated to building purposes, with leases for a considerable term of years. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council believes that this concession will be found satisfactory by those persons whom the memorialists represent.

THE LATE MR. F. W. STEVENS.

Regarding the loss which this city has sustained in the death of Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., the "Rast Goftar" writes:—In the late Mr. F. W. Stevens, Bombay has been deprived of a citizen, whose loss will for long be keenly felt. Few of his like have given their services so long and so ungrudgingly to the city. He adorned Bombay by his architectural genius in a way, indeed, few could have done. The boldness and the originality of his designs were as remarkable as the vastness of the plans he executed. He would have been an ornament to his profession in any country of Europe or America.

The *Indian Spectator* states: Bombay owes much to the creative genius of the great architect who has just passed away. The late Mr. Stevens loved his art, and he lived for it. In the many beautiful buildings in this city, which are of his creation, his spirit will find an abiding monument for centuries to come.

The *Indu Prakash* observe:—"Bombay the beautiful" has lost one of its real beautifiers in Mr. F. W. Stevens. One shudders to think what a dreary sight the Crawford Market to Fort District would be if those magnificent structures were to disappear which have been erected at commanding points on the roads by the brilliant genius of Mr. Stevens. His style was a happy combination of Europea and Indian models and his special excellence lay in as careful an attention to minutest details as to the general out-look. Mr. Steven's genius was not only for large undertakings. He could show his skill even in the more modest projects of private houses—aye, of a line of stalls and shops. Another merit of Mr. Stevens was that he was almost always an exception to the prestige for actuals exceding estimates which modern engineering has so successfully established for itself.

THE CORPORATION AND THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

Touching the report of the committee of the Corporation, who, in consultation with the Commissioner considered the question to what extent assistance should be rendered by the Corporation to the proposed Research Institute, the "Gujerati" observes:—The Committee think that the Corporation should contribute towards the maintenances of the University such amount as may be reasonalbe, having regard to its own financial resources from time to time, to the allowances it has to make to other educational objects and to the usefulness of the institution itself. The Committee are naturally averse to bind the corporation to make grants for longer periods than each municipal year and are of opinion that Rs. 30,000 would probably be the sum which the Corporation should under present circumstances be prepared to contribute. When the question came before the Corporation a few weeks ago, we ourselves expressed the view that it would not be quite prudent for the Corporation to commit itself to any final engagement to pay a particular sum for all time. Such an undertaking entered into at a time of financial depression might not be very advantageous to the University itself.

The "Kaiser-I-Hind" writes:—We are glad to notice that the Committee seemed to be impressed with the straitened finances of the city, because it recommended that the Corporation should make such contribution towards the maintenance of the university as may be reasonable, having regard, among other things, to its means from time to time. At the same time we are inclined to believe that the Committee took a rather hopeful view of the situation, which we are afraid, is not warranted by the present financial condition of the city, when it proposed the annual contribution of a sum of 30 000 rupees towards the project. But the question ass

PURELY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. P. FRENCH, who is pratically the only officer who has been uniformly successful in the war hitherto, from Elandslaagte onwards, is the sixth child and only son of Commander John French, R. N., by his marriage with Miss Eccles, who belong to a family of Scotch extraction, though the name is emphatically Irish, by-the-way, as also, needless to say, is that of French. Jack French as he was called was born in the year 1854, so that he is now forty-six years old. His parents died whilst he was quite a child, and he was brought up by his elder sisters. He was educated at a preparatory school at Harrow till he was about thirteen, at which age he entered the Navy—his father's service. In those days he was a rather wild youngster, full of mischief, high spirits and boyish impudence—what staid folks describe as a "regular young rascal" though without an ounce of vice in him.

He served at sea nearly long enough to pass as lieutenant, i. e., about five years, but for some reason gave it up to enter the Army. It has been said—with what truth is not known—that he became disgusted with the service owing to the despotic powers of naval captains. At all events, he threw up his prospects in the Navy and passed into the Army through the militia, being gazetted to the 19th Hussars. He went with his regiment with Lord Wolseley in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5. He was Major and second in command, and saw a great deal of arduous outpost duty. He accompained Herbert Stewart's forlorn hope across the Bayuda Desert and was present at the fierce fight at Abu Klea. He also took part in the battle of Metemmeh, being mentioned in despatches. For his services he received a medal and clasp and the Khedive's Star.

General French is not in personal appearance an ideal cavalryman. He stands about 5ft. 6in. in his boots, and is inclined to be stout. He is broad and thick-set, of fair, ruddy complexion, blue-eyed, brown-haired, and wears a heavy moustache. He married some twenty years ago a Miss Selby Lowndes, by whom he has three children—two boys and a girl. The boys are, or were lately—for the elder is nineteen years of age—at Wellington College. Colonel Harley, who goes out with the Eighth Division, by the way, is a brother-in-law of General French.

General French is a universal favourite, especially with the fair sex. He is full of humour, fun, and animal spirits. There is a story in the family of how, when quite a small boy, his sisters thought it would be good for him to conduct the family devotions, under the impression that the responsibility involved would cause the function to leave a deeper impression on his mind. Master Jack rebelled, but had to give in at last. He had the best of it in the end though. For in the prayer he had to read on the very first day appeared the invocation, "O Lord, cut us not off as cumberers of the ground." This passage he rendered, with considerable unction, "O Lord, cut us not off as cucumbers of the ground?" convulsing his audience, and putting an end to any further request that he should act as chaplain.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Stacpole, the officer who is superintending the embarkation at Southampton of our troops for South Africa, began his military career as a private in the Gordon Highlanders. He is a genuine ranker—that is not a Sandhurst failure who goes into the ranks and trusts to family influence because he cannot get a commission in any other way. After getting his lieutenancy Colonel Stacpole was posted to the Royal Irish Fusiliers, in which he eventually became Major. Subsequently he was transferred to the Army Service Crops and has since had a good deal of staff employment. But he saw active service in the Soudan and was in one or two tough fights. A big-hearted, genial man, Colonel Stacpole excellently fits the position he now holds. It has been his duty to supervise the embarkation of the forces for all our wars big and little for some years past, and the removal as well of the sick and wounded from the transports to Netly Hospital. "Tommy Atkins" has to thank him for many little kindnesses.

Much comment has been excited in various quarters by the fact that the very latest of Maxim guns should have been supplied to the Boers for use in the present war. The Boers have the same kind of Maxim guns as ourselves—guns which weigh, with the carriages on which they are mounted, about 7cwt, the projectiles being perhaps one pound and a quarter in weight, and the rate of firing 300 rounds a minute— and this is how they got them. When the order from the Transvaal authorities was received in London by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim (of which firm M. Hiram Maxim is a director), a letter was sent to the War Office by that firm asking for permission to fulfil the contract. The answer was unhesitating and to the point. "By all means," it ran, "supply the guns to the Boers direct; for if you do not sell to them, they will undoubtedly manage to get what they want some how or other!"

"Cronjee is a lively little man, who literally dances about his battlefields. He is witty, saturnine, and full of domestic virtues and home kindliness. The Commander-in-Chief of the Western Army of the Dutch Republic scarcely conforms in manners or ferocity to a British fireside ideal Cronje. In an English suburban parlour he would be merely a gentleman with a beard; at Exeter Hall he would pass for a Sunday school teacher, or at least for a middle-aged Christian, as against a man expert in all the engines of warfre and their use. Cronje seems to live the life of a will-o'-the-wisp, and such are the calls of Pretoria and the rapidity of his own movements, that after his undoubted victory at Magersfontein he dashed with a portion of his force eastward to assist in, repelling Buller's attempt to relieve Ladysmith. His absence was not suspected by the British camp until the news of his return reached it. Such is the energy of General Cronje."

Colonel Tom Price, who has just left Melbourne for the front, in command of the Second Victorian contingent, is the darling of the Australian people at the present moment. As he rode at the head of his men on the way to the embarkation jetty at Melbourne—a sturdy figure with a smiling face—there were cheers all along the line specially for "Tom" (writes a Melbourne correspondent). "Good-bye, Tom; God bless you, Tom." One man passed it on to another, and from the barrack gates to the troopship it was one continuous cry. Above the roar of the crowd, the cheering, and the band, and the tramp of many feet, it was "Good-by, Tom! God bless you, Tom! He saluted, smiled, he kissed his hand. The women were sure he would have kissed them if he had not been on horseback and out of reach, and very likely they were right.

And yet it is the popular belief that the hero of the crowd, the kindly-faced man with the laugh on his lips, and a kind if rough word for everyone, is going to his death, that he is tired of his life and will be thankful when a rifle ball ends it. Last year his wife died suddenly, a dearly loved wife, the friend and companion of half a lifetime, and Colonel Tom Price is a lonely, heart-broken man. His father was that superintendent of penal departments whom the convicts beat to death with their spades at Williamstown. The tale is told with bated breath, one of the gruesome tales of old colonial days. He was sent over from Tasmania as a strict disciplinarian, and he is supposed to be the original of Maurice Frere in Marcus Clarke's terrible story, "For the Term of his Natural Life." And the son of this man is the darling of the people.

SIR William Maccormac who has just left Durban to join Lord Roberts at the front has formally contradicted the report that was pretty prevalent at the time of his departure to the seat of war to the effect that he had volunteered his services. He holds the appointment of Chief Consulting Surgeon to the British Forces in Africa and for this his stipend is to be at the rate of £5,000 a year. Mr. Treves receives exactly the same amount for going out and so do Mr. Makins and Mr. Watson Cheyne Mr. Cheatle who is really a junior is also in receipt of £5,000 a-year owing to a blunder made by a Government clerk. The latter in writing the formal notification of Mr. Cheatle's appointment mistakenly named the sum he was to be paid at a very much higher figure than the department had ever dreamt of naming Mr. Cheatle, however, has been able to compel Government to keep to the terms of the agreement—mistake or no mistake—and scors accordingly.

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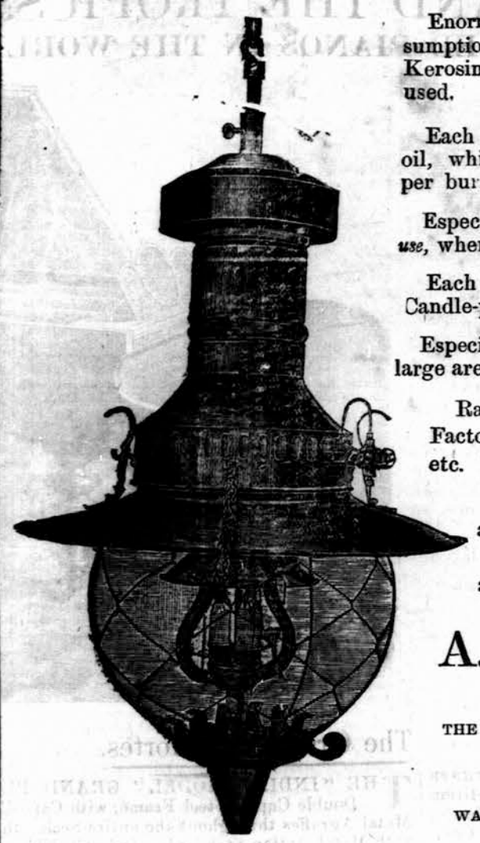

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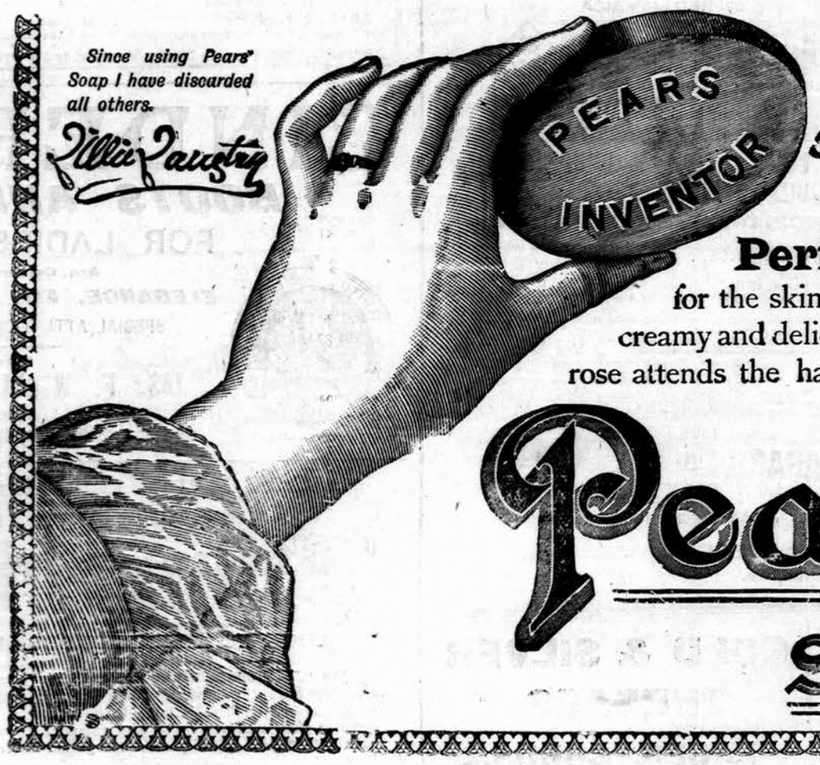

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